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VOL. XVII., NO. 36. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1907. PRICE TWO CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

OVER THE FIELD

AND WHAT WE SEE THERE.

"Church" and "State," so to speak, were officially consolidated at the A. F. of L. convention this year in Norfolk. The farce of opposition to Gompersism, so long carried on by Berger and Barnes of the so-called Socialist party, came to an end when, seconded by Barnes, Berger declared his full confidence "not only in Gompers, but in all the officers of the A. F. of L." Thus the official stamp is set upon the fact that the lion swallowed the lamb—the meek S. P. is devoured by the Civic Federationised "Anti-Japanese," "Anti-Inferior-Races" A. F. of L.

"What's the earthly use" ask some impatient spirits, "of these annual conventions of the A. F. of L.? What on earth do they do for Labor?"—What? Why, a good deal. At this convention, for instance the A. F. of L. declares that it is going to fight the $1,500,000 fund, raised against it, with a $500,000 fund, which it is going to raise itself. Thus the A. F. of L. announces itself to be still doing business at the old, exploded and discredited stand of "Fighting Capital with Capital." A. F. of L. conventions are mighty useful. They annually publish, by recording the fact, that the A. F. of L. has earned nothing during the previous year.

There are no "backward races" to the capitalist. His race is international, every member thereof abreast of the other. The panic in America has caused the closing of the Exchange in Rome, and the subsequent failures of a number of "wealthy" institutions. While one set of workers in America call another set "Dagos," "Dago" and Jingo American capitalist are partners, the world around, in skinning American and "Dago" workers.

The hypocrisy back of the recent capitalist yell against foreign immigration is now being exposed in the yells from the same quarters against the phenomenal exodus of workers back to Europe. When the stream of immigration seemed strong enough to be able to resist patriotic speeches against it, then the wood-louse patriots pretended that it was immigration that was sending the country to the damnation bow-wows; now that the stream has set the other way, the wood-louse patriots are stripped of their pretence, had feel correspondingly soft-shell-crabby. There is nothing like the hour of danger to wring the truth from a hypocrite's breast.

When a Single Taxer talks economics his tale sounds like a Norse legend, woven of mist. At the recent Single Tax conference in the Plaza Hotel, a "Brooklyn delegate," James P. Kohler, declared that "the enormous rise in real estate values in this city has tied up all the available capital." From which it would seem that, out of the, say, $1,000,000 paid by a purchaser for land that previously was worth, say, only $100,000, either the whole amount, or at least $900,000, took wings, and evaporated. Common mortals, not initiated in the Mysteries of the Single Tax cult, are of the benighted opinion that money "paid out" is not "tied up." It has been merely transferred from one pocket to another, and is as "available," after the transfer, as it was before—only by a different "availer."

It begins to look as if the "Fourth Duma" is casting its shadows ahead. In this third Duma the liberal "Octobriste" have point-blank refused to accept the dictation of the reactionary group. The affinity between this group and the right wing of the Octobrists has caused a regrouping, with the result that the anti-autocracy bloc has a majority. This spells dissolution, a new shuffling of the cards and a "Fourth Duma." So long as the Duma has not an absolute working majority for the Czar it is not "representative of the people," and must be bounced.

It takes a rich man like Hearst to defray the bill of the instructive lectures now read to the people by the highest authorities of the land respecting the worthlessness of a ballot that is not backed by the requisite physical force. Hearst was elected Mayor in 1905. He was counted out. He appealed from Court to Court; went to the Legislature; got a law passed giving him a recount of the ballots; and now the Court of Appeals declares the law unconstitutional. At each stage of the proceedings the visionaries shouted "Victory!"—and then collapsed. It won't be Hearst's fault if the lesson, which he has caused to be taught, and the expense of which he has defrayed, is not taken to heart by the working class.

Mrs. Ruth McCracken, her two daughters and her son, as they lie in a Washington, D. C. prison, have leisure to ponder the truth of the maxim that "little thieves are caught, while big ones break through the web of the law." They are "fashionable people" at the Federal capital, charged with obtaining goods to the amount of $12,000 under false pretences. The error of the McCrackens lay in that they did not realize they were not capitalist society, but only a fraction thereof. No capitalist Government will come to their aid with a $100,000,000 issue of United States Treasury Certificates to "restore" the traders' confidence in the family.

A picture of Barney, the ex-President of the Knickerbocker Trust, as a suicide, and a worthy who faced divorce proceedings with two "distinguished ladies" as co-respondents, would seem to be quite telling enough. And yet the picture would be incomplete. It must be completed by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the foe of "houses of ill fame," as the pet parson of Barney.

Senator Bailey of Texas is the latest privileged interpreter of the "will of God." God, the Senator announces, does not want Socialism, and the reason is plain. The "equality idea" is nonsense and a flying in the face of God, for, says the Senator: "God did not intend us to be equal, or He would have made us so."

Down with medicine! God did not intend us to be well, or He would have made us so.

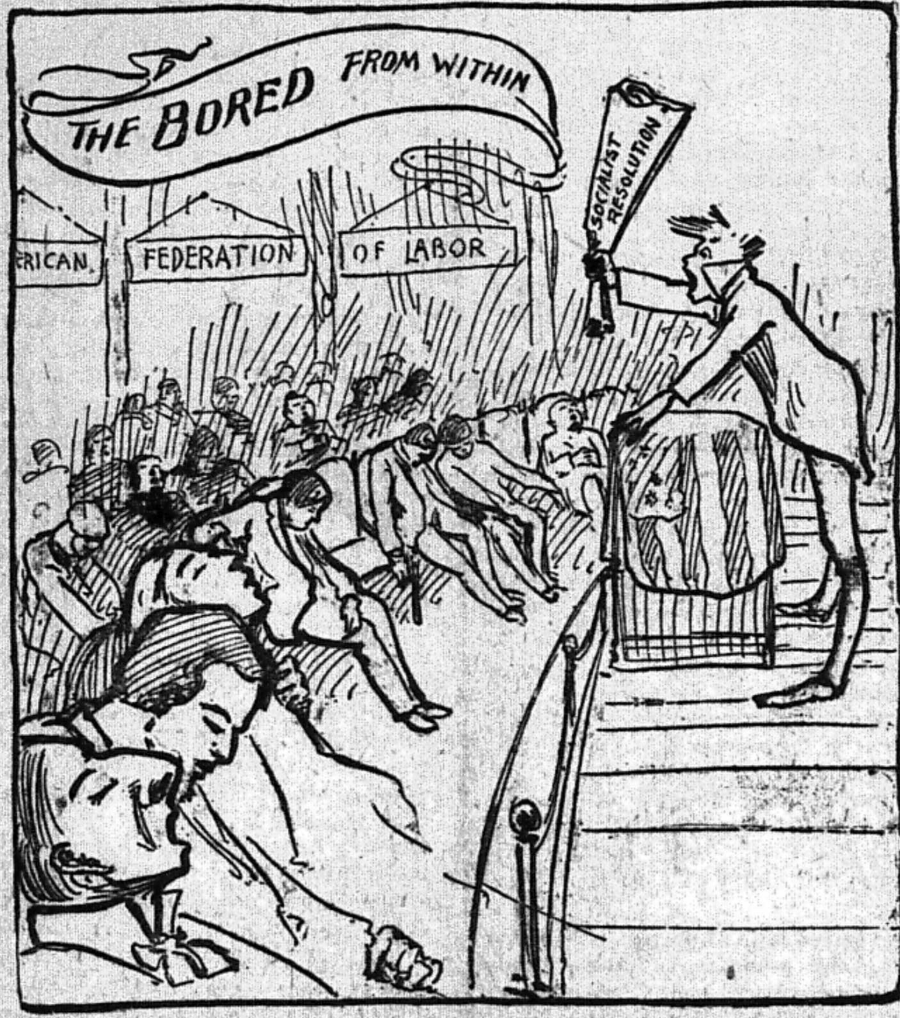
Down with Science! God did not intend us to be scientific or he would have made us so.

Down with the Senate of the United States! God did not intend any Senators, or he would have made them without the aid of the Standard Oil.

The story is told of a devout Spanish Grandee being received by the Pope, on a certain ceremonial occasion early in the XVth Century, when the Turks had captured Constantinople, owned Jerusalem, ruled the Levant, and their fleets swept the Eastern Mediterranean. On that occasion the Pope conferred upon his visitor the title of "King of Jerusalem." The absurdity of the title overcame the reverence of the devout Spanish Grandee. With a stately wave of his hands he acknowledged his gratitude for the impossible title of "King of Jerusalem" with the words: "And I confer upon your Holiness the title of 'Admiral of the Combined Turkish fleets.' "—Query: Will Gladys Vanderbilt and her Hungarian bridegroom Count Szechenyi, when the Pope carries out his advertized plan of conferring upon them the titles of "Count and Countess of the Holy Roman Empire" prove themselves as prompt and witty as the Spanish Grandee in the story? Voltaire said "the Holy Roman Empire is neither Holy nor Roman," it, nevertheless, existed in Voltaire's days. In these days of Gladys and Szechenyi, not only is the "Holy Roman Empire" neither "Holy" nor "Roman," it does not even exist.

An injunction, to prevent workingmen from striking for higher wages, implies an order for the workingmen's specific performance of certain work. This, in turn, implies the bayonet to enforce the performance—or the days of Edward I. The first step in this direction has been taken by the Lackawanna Railroad against the switchmen in Buffalo.

The police raid upon a labor meeting in Havana, the arrest of the 250 persons present, the refusal of the Judge to accept bail, and the summary search and seizure of all the papers and records in the hall, without a warrant, is a timely reminder of the fact that Russia is much nearer to our doors than is usually supposed.



ECHOES FROM NORFOLK

The below article was first published in these columns on December 16, 1900. It was that year entitled "Echoes from Louisville, Ky." The article was a pictorial synopsis of the "Debate on Socialism" that took place at the Louisville convention of the A. F. of L. of that year. That synopsis portrayed so graphically, philosophically and lucidly, not the "Debate" of that year only, but also the previous nine periodically recurring "Debates on Socialism" in the annual convention of the A. F. of L.; in fact, it was such a graphic photograph of the downright farcical principle which underlies these A. F. of L. "Debates on Socialism," and that is bound to continue to underlie them so long as the A. F. of L. continues to exist, that it has since been reproduced in these columns from year to year, headed by the above cartoon, and with the promise and forecast that it will continue to reappear in these columns from year to year until the day shall have come when—emancipated by Socialist Labor Party consistent and persistent teaching from the intellectual thralldom that to-day holds the bulk of the toilers under the yoke of the Labor fakir, the Labor-Lieutenant of the capitalist class—the working class of the land shall have risen in their might and overthrown for all time the scabby crew of freaks and frauds that annually meets to "debate" Socialism at these A. F. of L. conventions, that is, at these annual Auction Sales of Labor. The below synopsis was, accordingly, republished in 1901 under the title "Echoes from Scranton," in 1902, under the title "Echoes from New Orleans," in 1903 under the title "Echoes from Boston," in 1904 under the title "Echoes from 'Frisco," in 1905 under the title "Echoes from Pittsburg," and 1906 under the title "Echoes from Minneapolis." In obedience to the promise made in 1900, and in keeping with the facts, which every intelligent man, if honest, and every honest man, if intelligent, knew would substantially recur, the synopsis is again reproduced this year and with the same promise and forecast for the future, under the title "Echoes from Norfolk," where the A. F. of L. convention met this fall:

The undaunted dozen threw themselves valiantly into the fray for Socialism at the American Federation of Labor convention. The fray was partly on the floor of the convention hall, partly in the brains of some of the contestants, but mostly on the reputations of those who fought the good fight. There were in appearance only two sets of contestants. In fact there were three.

There were, in the first place, the stalwarts who never blanched in the face of the most terrible wrong, when they did it themselves, and who never retracted unless somebody said something after their first set up. They were the solid phalanx, the "staunch defenders of Socialism" at every convention of the American Federation of Labor, but whose Socialism was afflicted with a strong taint of Republicanism or Democracy as soon as it was over. This did not matter, because they were Socialists again as soon as another convention came. That was the first set.

On the other side were the men who "opposed" Socialism, and would be terribly offended if it did not make its appearance. For this reason it was always slated to appear, and that it might give offense to none it appeared in such disguise that those to whom it was most dear would never recognize it. It had been the center of many a stirring fight, and then its mangled remains were taken out and placed in cold storage for future reference. That was the second set.

There was a third set, the gudgeons, for whose sake the sham fight was gone through every year. They fought on the side of the first set, and glowered at, and were themselves glowered at by the second set. The "Socialist," alias gudgeon, delegates had introduced a resolution. THE resolution. They waited with past tense nerves and with their passions high wrought, and their trousers turned up for its appearance. It came, it saw—it—went again, and nobody was the wiser. When it got the floor, it almost invariably got the table also, but between times there was room enough for those loud and talky debates that mean so much to those who do not understand, and so little to those who do. The enemies of the resolution, in a spirit of zeal and good fellowship, had seen to it that there was no miscarriage in its introduction.

Then commenced the battle royal. The two first sets of men lined up on each side determined to discuss that resolution if it took a whole week at $6 a day, expenses to be paid by their constituents. There were many hard blows given and taken, and there were many blowers who gave them. It was so strange and weird that contestants should all have the same object. Of these first two sets, those who supported the resolution did so in order to defeat it; those who opposed it, did so in order to do the same.

Between the two there was a weak puny handful of men, that third set, the gudgeons, who believed that the fight was in earnest—and so it was. It was carried on for the sake of that handful of men. It was carried on so that they might return home and say: "Behold how Socialism is on the increase. Last year at the convention of the Federation we discussed it for 47 hours and 16 minutes. This year we discussed it for 47 hours and 22 minutes, a net increase of six minutes. There is nothing can hold us back."

When the contest was over, and the vote showed that the Federation would not resolve in favor of Socialism, the fighters, still with the smoke of battle and non-union cigars on them, separated in two "hostile" bodies. One, made up of the two sets of the sham combatants on both sides, made its way to a saloon where ten-cent whiskey was sold; the other, made up of the gudgeons who bore and are bored from within, went to a saloon which dispensed five-cent whiskey. Then both sides recounted their victory.

"Did you notice," said Gompers when he had filled his glass, after draining in a surreptitious manner the glasses of those about him, "how tractable those fellows become as soon as you let them discuss a thing, and then vote it down? It is the easiest thing in the world. All you have to do is let them talk on a subject and then throw it aside. They are satisfied with the talk." The good cheer satisfied his heart. "Next year, so help me Moses, we'll give them an increase in their vote. They have been very good boys this year, and they deserve some recognition. We humored them just to have them do all the dirty work this year, and they should not go unrewarded. I shall see that they have two more supporters when we meet again. They are becoming tamer and should be rewarded."

In the other saloon the "triumphant hosts of Socialism," that believed in the free and unlimited coinage of words, sat along the table and vowed death to the capitalist system, and carried out their threat "in our time" by gulping down the products of capitalism.

"Did you notice," said one, "how they quailed when we accused them of not being Socialists?"

"Yes," said another, "we shall win. Why, one man came to me and gave me a dollar to start a colony on Hudson Bay. That could not happen if we jumped on him for thinking differently."

"You got a dollar?"

"Yes, a dollar."

There was a short pause, and these about the table commenced to come nearer to him. It would be impossible to take a trolley car to Hudson Bay to enjoy the fruits of Socialism, but the dollar was still on the premises. It might be a bank note, it might be a silver certificate, and it might be simply two vulgar half dollars. But in sum and substance at any place it would be converted into twenty foaming schooners.

There was a motion put. It was carried, and again peace reigned about the banquet board, but the dollar had departed from their midst, which was now occupied by the gracious spirit of the hop. It warmed them up and it aroused their humanitarianism. They waited until the humanitarianism was in such a condition that it could be

(Continued on page 6.)

THE FINANCIAL PANIC

THE MACHINERY OF THE MONEY MARKET.

XI.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE, (CONCLUDED.)

Until the early part of 1892, the Stock Exchange, in order to carry on its gigantic business, employed hundreds of district messengers and an army of personal runners to deliver stocks bought and sold by its 1,100 members. In the early part of that year the Stock Exchange Clearing House was organized, in order to curtail the work involved in making deliveries of stocks, that is certificates actually purchased in the open market.

The Clearing House is as important an adjunct to that Exchange as is the Clearing House to the National Banking institutions. Both concerns are simply in the final sense labor saving devices, for without them scores of clerks, runners and messengers would have employment in the Wall Street gambling district. Briefly told, the Stock Exchange Clearing House function is as follows: "Mr. A. buys 500 shares of Lead Trust stock from M. C., his fellow broker, for delivery on the morrow, and the same day Mr. A. is ordered to deliver an equal number of Green Pea Railroad shares to Mr. D. the day following. Instead of sending boys with checks from office to office, the buyer or seller sends a check to the Clearing House where all transactions are settled without the use of cumbersome book-keeping, etc. Now, before the advent of the Clearing House, at least six messengers would be utilized for the conveying of the stock certificates referred to above, while to-day one boy does the work.

The writer well remembers preceding the birth of the Stock Exchange Clearing House. Messengers used to receive as high as $10 a day for their services, which consisted in the delivery of stocks and bonds of great value, and also the standing in line in the various banks waiting to have checks certified, collect coupons, etc.

To-day the handful of messengers engaged in that work are receiving wages aggregating from $200 to $300 yearly, and in the case of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., No. 25 Broad street, it is common report in Wall Street that clerks entering there do not receive a stipend for one year. Ernest Thalmann, spoken of in this column as one of the receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., is head of this house. So Wall Street joined, as far back as 1892, the displacing of labor-power by the introduction of a Clearing House for both the Banks and the Stock Exchange. Subsequently with the development of the Burroughs adding machine, scores more have been thrown into the debris pile of the Social System in vogue at this writing.

Russell Sage's fortune was founded on the business he built up in what we call the "Put and Call" market. Jay Gould was also a big operator in the same line. "Puts and Calls" can better be understood when we term them "Stock Privileges." They are not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, which prohibits trading in them on the Exchange.

A blank "Call" reads as follows:

New York, 19
For value received, the bearer may call on me on one day's notice except last day when notice is not required of the ——— stock of the ——— Co., ——— at ——— per cent. any time in——— days from date.
Expires ———. M.

Assume that on November 1 you bought a call on 100 Hackensack Railroad at 75, good for 30 days, and paid $500 for it. On December 20 you could have "called" 100 Hackensack Railroad at 112 and received the difference between the price of your "call" and the market price, 112, which would be $3,700. Deducting the cost of the call, $500, you would have profited $3,200 by the transaction. On the other hand, if the Stock had failed to advance about 75, your privilege would be worthless and you would be out $500. There would be no delivery of stock, simply the payment of the difference.

A "put" follows the "call" blank except the words "Deliver" should be substituted for "Call on me." The reverse happens to the buyer of a "put" to what happens when he is the possessor of a "call." In the first place stocks must advance for the buyer to win, while in the second instance they must decline for him to add to his riches.

Privileges have also been used by great operators to encourage public buying of the stocks in which they are interested. Quotations for privileges depend upon the reputation of the stock for activity, the prevailing news and all the other factors that influence speculation.

XII.

THE CURB MARKET AS A FACTOR IN THE SITUATION.

In the panic the starting point was the curb. United copper was the stock which caused the failure of Otto C. Heinze & Co., which in turn developed the other incidents leading to the financial conditions now existing.

In other words this panic was a case of the "tail wagging the dog." If any financier had dared to predict five years ago, that the curb would be the forerunner of a crisis, he would have been adjudged insane and put in confinement.

But the curb market has developed into the second greatest mart in the world. It as present constituted deals in the shares and bonds of several hundred miscellaneous corporations. The list includes in the main gas, street railway, mining, bank, trust company, industrial and municipal corporation securities. The brokers making up the curb contingent congregate rain or shine, in front of No. 25 Broad street and trade between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., just the same as the session on the Stock Exchange. The curb brokers pay no rent except that every Christmas the captain of the Old Slip Police Station receives either a gold watch or a purse of money for services rendered during the year.

Curb securities are not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. When an industrial company is organized the shares are sometimes dealt in on the curb before the certificates are printed, and when so sold the sale is made "when issued," and the subscription receipts serve as temporary stock certificates. Then there is a brief interval of curb trading in the stock of such a company after it is issued, until the stock is listed or unlisted on the Stock Exchange, when curb trading in that particular stock ceases. The Stock Exchange does not recognize curb trading in any of the stocks listed in that organization; it will not enforce contracts made outside of the Exchange.

Of course, there is a wide range in the character and value of curb securities. Standard Oil selling at $400 a share represents one extreme and Bay State Gas selling at twelve and one-half cents a share, the other.

The growth of the curb market extends back about seventeen years. In 1890 there were a few brokers who made a specialty of dealing in the stocks and bonds of New York and other cities of this country that were not traded in on the Stock Exchange. They went from office to office negotiating sales, and transacted a small but profitable business, which grew, aided by the wonderful industrial expansion of the country. As the volume of business in outside securities grew, a common meeting place was a matter of course. Since the Stock Exchange would not allow one of its members to do any business with any other Stock Exchange in this city, the curb brokers hit upon the out-door scheme as a way out of the problem. They wanted the business of the Stock Exchange members and their conducting business with the clouds for a roof denied them organization, which in turn saved officials' salaries, etc. The daily transactions reached hundreds of thousands of shares at times, and the speculation extended to all sorts of securities.

Finally, five years ago Stock Exchange houses found it necessary to open branch departments to handle their business on the curb, and to-day, out of the three hundred men on the curb, a safe estimate would put fully fifty per cent. in the capacity of employes of Stock Exchange firms.

Trading on the curb differs from the trading on the Stock Exchange. If a man wants to buy "hot air" preferred the Stock Exchange firm will ask him to buy them outright and not on a margin. Curb trading is more susceptible of manipulation than Stock Exchange trading. The dealings are not recorded

(Continued on page 6.)

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

NOTES AND COMMENTS BY MITCHELL H. SHAYNIN, STUDENT OF THE ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Our modern society evolved gradually from, and was built on, the ruins of the feudal system in the same manner as Feudalism evolved from and was built on the ruins of the system that preceded it and constituted but one link of an unbroken chain in the history of civilization. Each link of this unbroken chain grew out of the one preceding it, and in itself gave rise to its successor. In this constant development, never-ending transformation, each link has its history, giving us an idea how it was formed, reached its climax, and crumbled, making room for the newcomer. The type of each link was superior to its predecessor. The history of each link presents us also with a vivid picture of the struggles of the different classes existing at that period. So we see freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guildmaster and journeyman, and to-day we have the capitalist and the working classes, and the inevitable struggles between them are with us to-day, as they have always been, only we have new ones in place of the old.

The ruling class of each link of that unbroken chain represented a distinct economic system. The subject class of each line represented the new economic system, which evolved from the old. With the overthrow of a ruling class, the economic system which this class represented was also overthrown, giving place to a new economic system with the former subject class as its ruling class. This new ruling class was in turn overthrown, to make room for a new economic system with a new ruling class. "The history of all existing society," said Marx in the Communist Manifesto, "is the history of class struggles." But the downfall of an economic system and the overthrow of a ruling class is dependent on the ripeness of the new economic system and of the class, which it represents. When an economic system of a ruling class has decayed and a new economic system, evolving from the old, has fully developed, the subject class, driven by its class interests, accomplishes the change and becomes the ruling class. It is the law of economic evolution.

Land—agriculture—was the basis of feudalism; capital—industrialism—is the corner-stone of the present capitalist system. When the worker individually owned the means of production—land and the tools, which then were very simple—whatever he produced he used himself. Production for exchange was then very limited. It was a time of individual ownership of the tools, individual production, and also individual enjoyment of the fruits of one's labor. Gradually co-operative production with division of labor was introduced and a change has taken place. The means of production—land, and the tools, which with mechanical invention became more and more complex—slipped out of the hands of the worker, the latter was expropriated by the capitalist, and it is the capitalist who to-day owns the means of production. Production for exchange has, then, taken the place of production for use. To live the laborer must work, to work he must use the tools, which he no longer owns, and he therefore must apply for a job to the capitalist, who owns these tools. To the owner of the tools goes the product, and the worker no longer, as in the days of yore, enjoys the product of his labor. To produce, among other things, labor-power is needed, and the capitalist is buying this labor-power in the labor market. For his labor-power the workingman gets a certain price, which is called wages.

"What are wages?" asks Marx; and answers: "Wages are the price of a certain commodity, labor-power, and are determined by the same laws that determine the price of every other commodity." (Wage-Labor and Capital.)

"And by what is the price of a commodity determined?" he asks again; and proves that "it is determined by its cost of production." "And what is the cost of production of labor-power?" he continues, and again answers: "The cost of production of simple labor-power amounts to the cost of the existence and propagation of the worker. The price of this cost of existence and propagation constitutes wages."

So that the worker sells his labor-power to the capitalist at its value, i. e., its cost of production, and the wages he receives bear no relation to the *productive* value of his labor. The worker then gets only part of what he produces and the capitalist pockets the rest and calls it profit.

"Rent, Interest and Industrial Profit," said Marx (Value, Price and Profit), "are only different names for different parts of the surplus value of the commodity, or the unpaid labor enclosed in it, and they are equally derived from this source and from this source alone. They are not derived from *land* as such or from *capital* as such, but land and capital enable their owners to get their respective shares out of the surplus value extracted by the employing capitalist from the laborer."

If we read the above quoted table of figures by the light of Marx's reasoning and his definitions of "wages" and "profit," we are no longer amazed. We can understand how it happened that in 1890 less than 1½ per cent. of the population held more than 64 per cent. of the total wealth, while 55 per cent. of the population held a little more than 4 per cent. of the total wealth. The first, though insignificant in number (1½ per cent.), owns the tools, the means of production (land, machinery) with which the second (55 per cent.) must work, if it wants to live, and while the latter produces and lives at best from hand to mouth on the scanty wages it gets, the former, by virtue of the possession of the tools, is piling up more and more of the wealth produced by others and lives on the fat of the land without producing anything except evil effects upon the nation.

And what are the effects?

In former days, in those "good old days" before the introduction of steam and electricity, when the worker labored with the crudest implements, production was carried on for immediate consumption. To-day in manufacturing goods the capitalist is no longer governed by the demands of the local or national market, the capitalist to-day produces *en gros,* the market has become international. The goods produced in New York or Chicago are shipped all over the world, and the German or English capitalist ships his products to New York and San Francisco. To the capitalist class the world is an International Department Store which must be supplied with goods. The national and international competition among the capitalists, the ignorance of the commercial demands of the market, and the necessity of keeping the machine a-going, all this makes it necessary for the capitalist to put more and more and still more goods on the market, for which there is no commercial demand. On the other hand the working class, not getting the full product of its labor is unable, much as it would like, with the part it receives as wages to buy the whole it produced. So that we have overproduction on the part of the capitalist and under-consumption on the part of the workingman, and as a result of both the country is convulsed from time to time with what is called a crisis.

None of us, I take it for granted, remembers personally the crises of 1819, 1837, 1857, 1873, but some of us, I am sure, experienced the convulsions of 1893, and those who didn't shall be accommodated in the near future, if the predictions and warnings of Jacob Schiff, a foremost financier of the country, are true. Production stops, the mine, factory, shop are closed and the workingman takes a vacation without pay. No wages, no food; and the physical and mental anguish of those able-bodied, willing and ready-to-work men and their families must be felt—it cannot be described. It is at this time that free soup houses are thrown out to the working class, and the ladies of the "upper class," whose brains are as soft as their hearts, sacrifice themselves by dancing for sweet charity's sake. Here we have the first effect of the capitalist system of production. We have the worker, willing to work, the tools to work with and the workingman starving in idleness, when the warehouses are overloaded with goods. But a crisis does not happen every day, let us then turn to the every-day life of the worker.

The average yearly income of the workingman is about $400 a year, and Daniel De Leon, the editor of "The People," who from year to year has an ever increasing and more appreciative audience, proves that labor's share in its product is gradually declining, and he bases his proofs not on some theory, but on a document issued by the National Executive Committee of the Republican Party during the last Presidential campaign. The document in question covers the country's growth for nearly half a century, from 1860 to 1900, and furnishes on the one hand a column of figures headed "Product of Manufacture," and on the other hand a column "Wages Paid." It was this document that was used in the last Presidential campaign as a proof of the working-class prosperity by the leading men of the Republican Party, and De Leon, on the strength of this document, using these two columns of figures, proves that the working class is getting less and less and that its condition is declining. ("The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," by Daniel De Leon.) He proves that, while wages are being increased from time to time, the cost of living is increased to a far greater extent and the working class gains nothing from the "higher wages." De Leon's contention is substantiated by Bradstreet's claim that the cost of living has increased 55 per cent. since 1896 (Bradstreet's, Dec. 14, 1906), and also by the following statement by the editor of "Moody's Magazine," a financial authority of standing:

> "Wage increases in this country have become epidemic. Farm wages have risen in all parts of the country, so that they will probably average ten per cent. more than a year ago. The wages of domestic help, in both city and country have risen materially and will probably average ten per cent. more than a year ago and twenty or twenty-five per cent. more than six or eight years ago. The wages of common labor have also risen materially during the past few years. There are, however, no statistics of consequence as to these classes of labor. Reliable or half-reliable wage statistics do exist though, for some kinds of skilled labor, for employes on railroads and other public service corporations, and for many employes of large manufacturing and producing corporations.
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> "Probably the best test of the general rise in the money wage level in this country is furnished by the statistics of railroads, made yearly to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Unfortunately these are usually more than a year old before they are tabulated and published. These, in 1904, showed an increase in wages over 1896 or 1897 of less than ten per cent. Since then, until November of this year, average railroad wages have scarcely risen more than four or five per cent. Since then, until November of this year, average railroad wages have scarcely risen more than four or five per cent. Apparently nearly all of the roads have either recently raised, or will soon raise, the wages of all getting $200 a month or less. The standard rise appears to be ten per cent., though many instances of from five to eight per cent. are reported. Assuming that, by next spring, the average rise will be seven per cent. for all employes, it is likely that the general rise will then amount to about twenty per cent. during the last eight or ten years.
>
> "As about half of the employes of railroads consist of skilled and half of unskilled labor, and also about half of organized and half of unorganized labor, it is safe to assume that the average rise of money wages of railroad employes is a fair average for the whole country. This being true, it would appear that money wages will not now average more than twenty per cent. higher than they averaged ten years ago.
>
> "But the cost of living has most certainly gone up forty per cent. since July, 1896. This means that wages have risen only half as fast and half as much as have prices. It means that whereas $1.40 is now required to buy what $1 bought in 1896, the average workingman has only $1.20 with which to purchase what he sells for $1.40. It means that there is a tremendous 'rake-off' left for somebody." (Moody's Magazine.)

Some professors on economics may question these statements, but when the workingman on payday takes with his unwashed hand the wages he receives and pays off the bills for his cost of living, he has a practical illustration in economics, which no text-book can refute.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to picture the "luxury" enjoyed by a man with a family on $400 a year, and those whose imagination will not carry them far can verify it by a visit to the workingman's quarters. Here is a picture of the "luxury" the miner is enjoying, told by one who knows:

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

AN APPRECIATION

Of a Good Pamphlet from Over the Water.

It is a commonplace of Socialist thought that the apathy of the British workingman is an unceasing source of delight to the master class and the despair of those of us whose eyes are turned toward the Socialist Republic. Why this conditions exists is made clear in one of the best pamphlets ever issued—"The Development of Socialism in Great Britain"—published by the Socialist Labor Party in that country.

The writer, in urging the timeliness of his appeal, says that "In every quarter of our land, and every section of the proletariat, are signs of a great awakening." Labor is struggling half-consciously to be free. The danger of this is recognized by the old party politicians and their henchmen, of all shades and types, who do what lies in their power to offset it. The attitude of Labor carries with it a great hope for the future.

The first part of the pamphlet is necessarily historical and we are carried swiftly through the days when the worker was a chattel slave, the absolute property of his lord and master; when he was a villein—the days of feudalism—tied to the land, part and parcel of it and subjected by the lord to the most rigorous exactions; the days of the guild when he was a journeyman; and, last and worst of all, the wretched and dispossessed proletarian of a few generations ago, driven from the land through the rapacity of the landlord and divorced from the tools of production by the development of machinery.

If objection may be raised to the pamphlet in question it is that too much is attempted. Still, this may not be without advantage to the reader, as a perusal may lead many of our class who have looked upon the past as something without interest to us to reconsider and go in for a study of the condition through the ages of the element in society upon which the class with which history is ordinarily concerned has maintained itself. For those who cannot do this, "The Development of Socialism in Great Britain" offers a good substitute.

The downfall of feudalism and the rise of the capitalist class is traced and it is shown that the men who have so much to say as to the injustice of the Socialist position to-day are the descendants of those who hesitated not at all in breaking down law and destroying precedent when it was seen that the absolutism of the Stuart kings stood in the way of progress.

Coming down to what one may call to-day the writer touches upon the alliance of the capitalist class and the landlords in the 18th century, the object of which was to give the latter the lands formerly the heritage of the people and to the former all the propertiless and consequently helpless wage slaves wanted. And then is taken up the factory system, made possible by the theft of inventors' ideas and the misery of the displaced adult workers—the sufferings, tears and murder of helpless children, in all probability the blackest page in history.

To-day is that of the final struggle. "Capital and Labor confront each other like two vast armies engaged in a titanic struggle for supremacy." "Capital's economic strength lies in the ownership by a class of all the means of production, transportation and exchange." Labor can win its battle against capitalism only by seizing the economic stronghold, and now is brought into the field the means whereby victory is to be achieved—the Industrial Union.

One feels a thrill of joy at seeing that name in a publication emanating from British soil and in knowing that not the name alone but the thing itself is planted there. The British trade union is the nightmare of the working class and nowhere have we seen the nature of the thing brought out more clearly than in the publication under discussion. The institution is shown to be "a barricade sheltering capitalist society" from the attacks of the revolutionary forces, and its leaders men whose ideal is to be able to meet leading employers in friendly conclave and decide the extent to which labor is to be robbed. These conditions arise as a matter of course from the circumstance that, with the old line union, capitalism is regarded as a finality and a recognition of what is thought to be the truth that the interests of capital and labor are identical.

The condition of the British workingman on the political field is but a reflex of his condition on the industrial. That is but to be expected and to remedy this state of affairs the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain came into existence. It stands for clear-cut revolutionary action on the industrial as well as on the political field and is, to-day, the hope of the British proletariat.

Orders for "The Development of Socialism in Great Britain" may be placed with the New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York, and, as the price is but five cents, it is to be hoped that the readers of our press will not overlook one of the best and meatiest of Socialist pamphlets.

H. J. B.

UNITY RESOLUTION

Redlands, Cal., S. P. Local Calls for National Referendum on the Subject.

Redlands, Cal., Nov. 7.—The Redlands Local of the Socialist party here adopted the following resolution, calling for steps towards unity between the two Socialist parties:

We, the Redlands local of the Socialist Party, believing that too much stress cannot be put upon the necessity of unity in the Socialist movement, are desirous of bringing about a union of the two Socialist political parties, believing, as we do, that the reasons for their separation are neither permanent or necessary, and that both having been stripped of their errors, remain essentially as one in their endeavor.

We also believe that the Haywood incident has taught the workingmen of America, better than theory can teach, the necessity for the solidarity of the working class, and has forcibly shown its effectiveness. And we further believe that in the face of this event the workers have realized that the end for which they are striving, to wit, industrial emancipation, holds them closer together, than their difference in tactics can hold them apart.

We also beleive that the great industrial question before the working class to-day is the relation of the Industrial Organization to Political Action, Socialism being realized in the social ownership of industries, which at once results in the destruction of the wage system, the workers must be organized on the plan of Industrial Unionism. It is self-evident that capitalist craft-unionism can offer at best only temporary benefits and can never emancipate the wage-slaves, but that the proletariat must organize on the industrial plan so as to control and direct industrial affairs when the political party shall be successful on the political field ,and thus assure to the worker the full product of his toil.

Therefore, be it Resolved, in view of the above preamble, we, Local Redlands, initiate a National referendum calling for the union of the two Socialist parties of America,—unity to be based on the recognition of industrial unionism as the economic basis of the Socialist political movement.

And be it further Resolved, that the official press and means of publication shall be owned and managed by the Socialist party and that no literature be considered official unless sanctioned by the National Executive Committee.

And be it further Resolved, that no officer of any union shall be eligible as an officer or candidate of the Socialist party.

And be it further Resolved, that if this referendum be carried and a convention called for the purpose of completing this consolidation, the delegation shall consist of wage workers holding no official position in either party.

M. H. McCoy, Chairman Com.
M. Shelly, Secretary.

BOHN IN DETROIT

National Secretary of the S. L. P. Makes A Good Impression.

Detroit, Mich., November 18.—Section Detroit, S. L. P., by engaging Frank Bohn to lecture on "Industrial Democracy" at Concordia Hall, Detroit, Mich., November 17th, enabled the wide awake workers of this city to hear something to their advantage. I heard Bohn five years ago at Mannebach's Hall, but at that time Iwas a pure and simple union man and Socialist and what he said was wasted on me, I guess.

Having kept posted on events through the Weekly and Daily People, I was surprised to see how nearly I could follow him and appreciate the points he made at the lecture to-day.

I am a cigarmaker, and we cigarmakers like our petty bosses so much that we forget our real employer—the trust. Some day the trust will deign to notice us and our Int. Union and snuff us out of existence. Then, when it is too late, we will wish we had not sacrificed the common interests of the working class to the blue-labeled-community-of-interest of our petty bosses.

In masterly fashion Bohn expounded the necessity of ORGANIZATION, industrial and political. In the measure of our enlightenment, we would be bound to insist on the extension of our control of industry thus entirely eliminating the barbarous notion of "physical force" which properly is but a "rudimentary survival" in civilized society.

In a brief resume he touched on all essential and closed with an earnest appeal to all listeners to carry on the agitation with ever greater vigor. A collection was taken; questions asked and answered and the meeting adjourned.

Cigarmaker.

WHAT HAPPENED

And How the Fakirs of the I. A. M. Tried to Work It to Their Advantage.

Newport News, Va., Nov. 11.—"Although less than twenty-five per cent. of the four hundred machinists employed by the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. of Newport News, Va., were organized, some excellent work was done last month. E. M. Davis, of No. 137, is responsible for this, as he succeeded after a campaign which lasted ten days, and necessitated several interviews with the management, in getting an increase which raised wages to thirty cents an hour minimum.

"All the machinists employed in the yard were benefited by this increase and it is only fair to assume that No. 137 will wax much stronger in consequence. *Those who have benefited could not show their appreciation in a better way or in a way more acceptable to Bro. Davis, than by casting their lot with his beneath the broad banner of the I. A. of M.*

"Davis' excellent work will not soon be forgotten.—*Machinists' Journal,* Nov. 1907."

The above article appeared in the I. A. of M. Journal of November, and now for the facts.

On August 26, the secretary of L. U. 30, I. W. W. received a communication from the secretary of the local branch of Amalgamated Society of Engineers, calling on the I. W. W. and I. A. of M. to appoint a committee to meet in conference with them with the object of obtaining an increase of pay for the machinists employed at this plant.

The I. A of M. elected a committee of two after considerable wrangling, and then only when several of their members threatened to withdraw if a committee was not sent to this conference. The committee was given to understand that they should not make a demand, but it should be a request from the men and that the organization had nothing to do with it, and they would not back it up if the request was refused.

Well, the three committees met on Saturday, September 14, one of the I. A. of M. not present. (It developed after that he went to sleep and forgot about the conference). Nothing being done, except talk, they adjourned to meet September 18th, when the following petition was presented by a new committee from the I. A. of M. (The other member of the original committee resigned because he just received notice of an increase in pay and did not think he should come.) The decision of the committees was that the union idea be dropped and all employes of machinists' departments be asked to sign a request for an increase of wages, that a general increase of 15 per cent. be requested, and that the management be addressed in the following form:

"PETITION.

Gentlemen, We, the undersigned employes of the machinists' departments, wish to make a request for an increase of 15 per cent. in our wages.

"We are of opinion that the state of trade and increased cost of living in Newport News makes our request reasonable.

"Expenses have increased about 30 per cent., and with a few exceptions there has been no increase in wages. Hoping to hear from you at an early date through a notice in the shops or through the foremen.

"Respectfully yours."

There were six copies of the above circulated, and fully 99 per cent. of the machinists signed them. They were then delivered to the Superintendent of Machinery on or about September 24th, and were not heard from until the committee called upon him October 9. The Superintendent told them it would be impossible to grant a 15 per cent. increase all around, but he would see that all would get justice. Then the aforesaid Bro. Davis, after complete silence in fore part of conversation, had to butt in and bungle the whole thing with the statement that although they made a request of 15 per cent. they did not expect more than half that amount.

On October 13, not more than 25 per cent. of the men got an increase and the present rates are 25, 26 2-3, 27 1-2, 28 1-3, 29 1-6, 30, 32 1-2, 35 cents per hour. The last three rates only old employes and foremen receive, and only one of them an I. W. W. man, got the increase.

Secretary, No. 30 I. W. W.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head will shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. second and fourth regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

BY F. W. HESLEWOOD, IN THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN.

The Western Federation of Miners, "the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World" (according to all inscriptions at the head of their stationery), has entered into new fields with their organizers, and is now busily engaged in organizing the lumber workers of Montana into the W. F. of M., as an affiliated organization which pays per capita to the Montana State union of the W. F. of M. The convention of the lumbermen's delegates, which convened on October 21 and 22, was attended by J. C. Lowney, member of the general examining board of the W. F. of M., and Joseph Shannon, president of the Montana State Union, both of them assisting in the formation of the organization.

This new field has not been entered into by the W. F. of M. because they have succeeded in so perfecting their own organization of the mining "department," that they have no further work to do in that industry, but it is a smooth, slippery, slimy trick of a handful of labor fakirs to keep the workers in Montana from entering into their proper department in the Industrial Workers of the World, and thereby trying to disrupt or weaken our organization. That the affair has the backing of the tricksters who are at the helm of the W. F. of M. there is no doubt, as they were represented by Lowney of the executive board from Butte.

So far as their being a "mining department" of the I. W. W., that is a lie from every standpoint that a lie can be taken, and this departmental title can only be explained by the bunch of the rottenest fakirs that ever sat in the high places of a labor movement. As there is only one Industrial Workers of the World in existence, a person would naturally think that these fakirs who have defended Sherman with their voice and our money would, at least, be satisfied with not trying to give the I. W. W. the double cross, by calling themselves the "mining department" and at the same time organizing lumbermen and flying into print with such rot as appears on page 4 of the Miners' Magazine of October 31—i. e., the Tonopah Miners' Union resolution. We are not dead, neither are we dying; and whenever we get so rotten with the stench of labor fakirism as permeates the air at the head office of the W. F. M., we will then bury our organization.

Probably it is the organization that met on October 1st, that these gents are the mining department of, or is it the mining department of the organization they are going to start? If the latter be the case, don't forget, John M., that you will have yet a stench in your nostrils that will be hard to extricate. You will have a dual organization on your hands. How do you like it, you miserable defamer of the truth? You will then have a chance to earn your $150.00 a month by discovering the grave of the Industrial Workers of the World. You will need to suggest to the next annual convention that you have two paid canvassers for the Fakir magazine, so that you can disseminate your falsehoods to a larger flock. However, we'll let you know when we die. This dead organization needs no paid canvassers for their official organ, and when your subscription list is as large as the Bulletin's, you will be going some.

The delegates to the 15th annual convention of the W. F. of M. will remember that the proposition of organizing the lumber workers of Montana was tabled on a motion made by J. C. Williams of Grass Valley, Ex-Vice President of the W. F. of M. (and the man who was forced out of the head office of the W. F. of M. because Kirwan refused to stay in office if he was re-elected), and you will remember that there were two reports from the reorganization committee, one a minority report, signed by Cook, Bunting and Little, recommending that the lumber workers in Montana apply for their charters from Wm. E. Trautmann at 310 Bush Temple, the other report, the majority one, signed by Quinn, Moore, Shaner and Reilly, recommending that the lumber workers be given charters direct from the W. F. of M. This whole matter was tabled on the motion of J. C. Williams. It could not be discussed or debated, although I myself had been in Montana and had a lot of facts bearing on the matter which ought to have been brought before the delegates. But we who were supporting and defending the Industrial Workers were satisfied, as neither propositions were admitted. In view of these facts, we ask, where is there a streak of fairness in the Western Federation taking up the work of organizing the lumber workers?

And where do we find Shannon? The man who stuck to us and accepted our nomination for vice-president of the W. F. of M. against Mahoney and who received the straight I. W. W. vote of 114 in the convention. Why, he is organizing the lumber workers of Montana state union! Are we to believe that Shannon has changed his mind since securing a job as organizer? Shannon told me in Somers, Mont., a few days ago while addressing lumbermen that Trautman was as bad as Sherman. Shannon knows better than this. He was fully informed by Riordan on the floor of the convention, how Trautmann was protesting against the graft of Sherman, how he signed checks under protest, how Trautmann was outnumbered on the general executive board, how he and Riordan always voted against the other four, or the other four always voted against them, how the majority of the executive board in the January, 1906, meetings ordered all stubs to be destroyed bearing the words, "For graft," how Trautmann made the motion at that same January board meeting to limit Sherman's expenses to $3.00 a day, how Riordan was discharged from the office as assistant to Trautmann by a majority vote of the board on a motion made by Mahoney. All this Shannon knows, but evidently his mind changes when a job is in sight. Shannon evidently prefers money to the friendship of men who were loyal to him. I myself would have staked my life on Shannon. I am now glad that I was defeated at the Denver convention when I worked to try and elect him, and am only sorry that I was not defeated at the 14th annual convention, where I worked for Mahoney over Williams and when I begged for the appointment of Petriella as an organizer in Minnesota.

The organizing of the lumber workers into the Montana State Federation is not the culmination of any new scheme. The scheme is old. It started after I had addressed a meeting of Sherman's local in Missoula, Mont., last May, and had it not been for trickery at that time Missoula would to-day be paying dues to our office. A vote to pay the per capita was sidetracked by a motion to adjourn while other motions were before the house. The Sherman supporters immediately saw that the rank and file were not in accord with the work of Sherman and his colleagues and the agitation among a few Sherman supporters immediately began, and about the 1st of June, or immediately prior to the Denver convention, a committee composed of Noll and Willburne arrived in Butte and with the assistance of McMullen, of I. W. W. fame, made arrangements to apply for charters at the Denver convention for the lumbermen's locals. Noll, who is a capitalist in Missoula, Mont., and a friend of Sherman, was the principal factor in initiating the scheme. He immediately saw that he could not hold the locals any longer for Sherman. Then something had to be done to keep the men from lining up with the real and true Industrial Workers. Noll, the capitalist, had plenty of time to look after this matter. The only work he has to do, when not busying himself with the workers' affairs, is to collect his rents. He has no more claim to membership in the Industrial Workers of the World than has Rockefeller or Carnegie. His strongest claim is that he "was once a workingman!" and Carnegie holds the same distinction in society.

Willburn, until becoming identified with this new union, was an organizer for Sherman. While an organizer he had charge of the lumbermen's strike at Somers, Mont. He loaded up the strikers there with hot air, telling them that Sherman had lots of money in Chicago, but that it was tied up, and that as soon as it would be released he would pay strike benefits, etc.

McMullen, the chief engineer of the scheme, is a labor fakir of the slickest type. He needs no introduction to Industrial Workers. At the opening of the 14th annual convention in Denver of the W. F. M. he refused to sit in the convention or have the convention opened until the old charter of the W. F. M. was brought into the hall and the one known as the Mining Department of the I. W. W. removed. Ten days later he was elected as a delegate to the 2nd annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World. He bolted that convention with Mahoney and McDonald of Rossland, and immediately took up the duties of assisting Mahoney and Sherman. He stayed in Chicago several days after the adjournment of the convention and received his pay from the W. F. M. for every day he remained as substitute for Mahoney. He at all times denies the class struggle and believes in identity of interest between "brothers capital and labor." He does not believe in the Industrial Workers of the World now and never has, but has succeeded to a great extent in swelling his pocketbook at the expense of the miners by misrepresenting them at conventions and playing the advisory board act for the Mahoney-Sherman slugging gang.

As far as the lumbermen are concerned in the State of Montana, they are without superiors as union men. They will fight for better conditions as fast and as far as any body of men on earth. No one could blame them for wanting to affiliate with the Western Federation of Miners. They are perfectly innocent of the trickery that has been practiced to get them where they are. Whether they wish to come into their proper department or not, is their business. They will at least be told the truth within the near future, and in such a manner that neither the lies of the Miners' Magazine or the trickery of McMullen can deceive them much longer.

Sherman still claims to have the real and only headquarters of the I. W. W. This rot was heralded to the whole civilized world at the Stuttgart congress by lying Socialists of the O'Neill stripe. It was not good enough to keep the lie in America. It had to be carried across the water. The lie was smashed to atoms in Europe and we have the goods to smash them as fast as they show up in America.

Let us not denounce the American Federation of Labor or any of its officers so long as we are contaminated with a lot of despots who have no regard for convention acts and less for the treasury of our organization.

Fred. W. Heslewood,
Member and Ex-President No. 22, W. F. M., Greenwood, B. C.

ST. JOHN'S STORY

The Attack by Mullaney Entirely Unexpected and Unprovoked.

In the Nevada Workman, Vincent St. John thus tells the story of the assault recently made upon him by Mullaney:

"Gilbert and I started down Main street in the direction of Columbia, walking on the left side of the street. Gilbert was on my left side; I was walking on the edge of the sidewalk. We were talking as we went. We had got down Main street as far as the Palm Restaurant. I happened to look up from the sidewalk, when I saw Paddy Mullaney. He had a gun in his hand, and when I first saw him, he was in the act of cocking it. He was then about six feet away from me, coming from the direction in which I was going. At the same instant he fired at me. I felt the bullet strike my right lower arm, and I was conscious that it had broken it. Mullaney fired again, the second bullet striking a little lower than the first one, in the right wrist. After he had fired the first two shots, which were fired in rapid succession, I started to close on Mullaney. Almost immediately he fired again, the third bullet entering my upper left arm. I turned then and went south down Main street as hard as I could run. I heard another shot fired as I ran down the street, and saw a man fall in front of the People's Store. I was stopped in front of the Hermitage Saloon by Deputy-Sheriff Call.

"Call asked me who had shot me, and where he was. I told him. I also told him that my arm was broken and that I wanted to go to the hospital. Call told me to go over to the Palace saloon and get my arm tied up, and to get a rig there. I went across the street and some one took hold of me and pulled me into the Palace saloon. Nace Grant bound up my arm with a towel. I went outside and got into a bus, and told the driver to take me to the Miners' Union Hospital. Under-Sheriff Bart Knight came over to the bus and ordered the driver to take me down to jail. I told Knight of my condition, that I was bleeding badly, and that I wanted to go to the hospital; Knight said: "You go to the jail, and you'll get a doctor down there." I was then taken to the jail office. They telephoned for a doctor, but I insisted that they should get the Miners' Union doctor, Dr. Wheeler. I protested all the time I was down there, against being kept in the jail office; and I repeatedly insisted that I should be taken to the Union Hospital. Dr. Von Weadlestadt arrived after I had been there ten or fifteen minutes. He examined my arm, and I told him that I wanted to go to the hospital. He told me to get into his rig and he would drive me up there. I went out with Deputy-Sheriff Jack Grant and got into the rig. Grant and I started to drive off and Knight stopped us. Knight went back and talked to the doctor, and after a little while permitted us to drive away. I have no idea as to why I was taken down to the jail and kept there."

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

DULUTH ENJOYS

CHARACTERISTICALLY EARNEST ADDRESS BY MISS FLYNN.

New York Young Woman Orator Speaks to Packed Audience in Iron Range City—Makes "Labor Leaders" on Platform Fidget in Their Seats by Expose of A. F. of L.

Duluth, Mnn., Nov. 18.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is nothing if not earnest. She spoke to an audience which packed Oddfellows' Hall last evening.

Characterizing the American Federation of Labor as organized scabbery, and branding it as a labor trust working injury to the majority of laborers for the benefit of the minority, the girl orator made the several local labor leaders present hitch uneasily about in their chairs.

Another statement which the union men present did not appear to look upon with favor was to the effect that it would be better for everybody concerned if Japanese labor was not excluded from this country. The speaker said all laboring men were brothers, and argued that they should work together as such, no matter what their nationality might be. She claimed the barring of Oriental labor from America would result, and already had resulted, in American manufacturers building their factories in Japan.

Miss Flynn said to start with that she was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, and that the meeting was held under the auspices of that organization. She took up the idea that there is no class distinctions in America, and proved that there were such distinctions existing here, despite everything that has been said to the contrary. She said there would be some excuse for the idea if all the people were earning their living at present as did the Americans at the time of the Revolutionary war, but showed how living conditions had changed entirely since then. In the early days a community was sufficient unto itself. Most of the men owned farms, and the tools on the farms. Those who worked otherwise for a living did so with small hand tools owned by themselves, and the product of labor with those tools was the property of their owner, the man who had done the work. Individual butchers, shoemakers, etc., supplied the wants of the people in their community in their particular lines, while the housewife attended to the cloth-making. In short, the people were independent of any outside influence, and the measure of their prosperity depended entirely upon their own endeavor.

"Present conditions are absolutely removed from conditions then existing," said Miss Flynn. "The last seventy-five years have evolved an entirely new and different stage of development, brought about chiefly through the separation of the laboring man from the ownership of the machines upon which or with which he works." The labor-saving machine of to-day was characterized as being a social tool, and labor conditions generally were put under the same classification. The Chicago stockyards were cited to make clearer the speaker's meaning. Each man employed there is merely a cog in a big machine. Only a tiny fractional part of the big work can be done by him, or is known by him, where seventy-five years ago the laborer in any line had to be skilled, and had to have knowledge of all parts of his work, so that he might alone turn out a complete product.

Miss Flynn deplored the fact that the laboring classes were at war among themselves, and said that capitalists were careful not to injure their own interests by fighting among themselves. She favored labor unions, but said that unions must be formed according to the whole industry, taking in everybody connected with any one line of work, instead of being organized according to small departments of the big work, and charging initiation fees that bar the jobless man. If everybody in any way connected with maintenance and operation of a railroad belonged to the same union, for example, the road would be completely tied up in case of a strike.

In speaking of the drink evil, Miss Flynn said drink did not cause poverty, but that poverty caused drink. Remove the cause and there will be no more trouble with the drink evil, she maintained.

"Labor produces all the wealth and must organize to assume control of production, before laboring men will have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," concluded the speaker.

A DROP IN THE HOUSE.

Taken judiciously a one-half gallon jug of good whiskey or brandy will last a month. You can have it sent to any part of the country, packed in a box and shipped at my risk, for $1.50.

H. J. FRIEDMAN, Liquor Merchant,
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***—Advt.

HOW PERRY FELL

An Episode of the Crisis Which Is Now Convulsing New England.

Providence, R. I., November 17.—The panic has struck Providence and to all appearances is likely to remain here for some time. The small business men seem to be standing on their heads. The manufacturers and capitalists are of course retrenching. The workman who has not lost his job is waiting to be laid off and those who are already on vacation are wondering how long "this is going to last,"

It may not be superfluous to give an account of the financial crisis in Providence in detail to the People readers who have studied the able and timely articles of our friend Claudius.

When the New York Knickerbocker Trust Co closed its doors, the news of the run had already been displayed on the bulletin boards of the city's newspapers. A run was made on the Providence banks. All withstood the shock but two, the Industrial Trust and the Union Trust. Both banks closed their doors. The former temporarily, the latter is now in the hands of a receiver.

The Industrial rallied and assistance came from other banks. All depositors who wanted to withdraw their deposits were assured of the soundness of the institution by a self-appointed committee of so-called leading citizens and clergymen, who, in the amazing short time of about four hours, went over the books of the Industrial Trust and O. K.'d the bank.

See how the deluded depositors and the public had dust thrown in their eyes.

The expert accountants have been working for weeks on the books of the Knickerbocker and so far have not drafted a report on the standing of the bank.

What brought about the crash in Providence, and the reason of it have not been published in any newspaper, as yet. Financial stringency, no gold, agitators and demogogues, and over-speculations are some of the reasons given for the panic.

The situation in New York had something to do with the conditions prevailing here, it is true. But there are other and deeper reasons.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. with Mellen at its helm wants to control the transportation business of the East. Steamboat and steamship lines were aquired and built. Small railroads like the B. and A. and the Boston and Maine, as well as all the different connecting trolley lines, were aimed at. Mellen knew that the opposition to the merger in Boston would eventually be overcome. He left the merger business in the hands of his political henchmen, and turned his attention to Rhode Island. The N. Y., N. H. and H. is the only steam railroad in Rhode Island, but it has not a monopoly of the state traffic, a thing Mellen greatly desired. In order to acquire control of the R. I. Electric Co. (the trolley car system) Mellen pursued an entirely different course to that pursued in Boston in bringing about the merger. In Boston Mellen had to work more or less in the open. In Providence he attmpted to profit by the mistakes of his lieutenants in Boston. There would be no row, no antimonopoly hot-air from the petit bourgeoisie. Mellen's road purchased great docking facilities.

Providence was to be the emporium for the deep sea and coast line traffic. Fall River and other places were to be abandoned. India street docks would compare favorably with any New York pier. And the local "Patriots" fondly believed that with this development, Providence would outrank the Hub in commercial importance. While the patriots and public spirited were eulogizing the New Haven and Hartford road and Boston execrating it, Mellen had given instructions to Mr. Marsden Perry, president of the Union Trust and director of the R. I. trolley company to negotiate for the purpose of the R. I. Caring more for his own pockets than the stockholders of his company, he bought the R. I. and was in complete control. When the time arrived to turn the R. I. over to Mellen and the New Haven, Perry demanded a large sum for completing the deal. It is reported that his price was eighty thousand dollars.

Mellen, realizing he was being held up, and seeing no way out of it, gave in to Perry, but swore he would get even. Marsden Perry, flushed with what he thought was a victory over Mellen, went into railroad speculation, and again clashed with Mellen over a southern railroad. Perry was given the road and the deal was completed, except the final cash payment which amounted to quite a sum. Here is where Mellen got back at Perry. Mellen knew that Perry had helped himself with the Union Trust Co.'s money, after the fashion of Chauncey Depew. Perry dared not go deeper, so he went to other banks for money to complete the purchase of the southern railroad. He was refused everywhere. A few big depositors of the Union Trust in some mysterious way got a tip to withdraw their funds, which they did at once. Rumors flew thick and fast that the Union Trust was shaking. A run was made on it. The bank had to close and Perry was ousted and a receiver appointed. Perry is now a dead one. He thought he could compete, three millions against five hundred millions. He never read Franklin's saying: "Vessels large may venture
more
But little boats should keep near
shore."

Perry a few months ago was a respected and influential man. His opinion was much sought after. Was he not "a self-made man?" To-day the shady transactions of his business youth are hurled at him, as are also his harsh dealings as a pawnbroker. Perry followed the wake of the big moneyed men by taking up his residence in Newport and taking unto himself a new and more expensive wife. He lent the bank's money at high rates of interest to speculators who gave him paper for security.

Perry is now in receipt of "Black Hand" letters from angry Italian depositors. The Calabrians and Sicilians of Rhode Island will not visit the sunny shores of Italy this winter. A large portion of the small business men of Providence and the entire Olneyville district are hard hit by the failure of the Union Trust Bank.

Among the factories and mills that are affected by the panic are Brown and Sharps' machine shops and foundry, where about 600 men were laid off. Pascoag mills are closed down. The Riverside mill, that formerly employed 2,000 men, now have 800 working. The Phillipsdale wire plant is on half time as well as the majority of the woolen and cotton mills of the Blackstone valley. All the big iron and steel works are on half time, and the small contractors and manufacturers are discharging their employes by the dozen every day.

A remarkable phase of the closing down is that all the unmarried men and women are getting laid off the first. The next in order are the married men with no families. Usually the capitalists fire the married folks first, knowing well that the men or women with families will return to work when wanted, and that the unmarried workers are, of course, more likely to move elsewhere. It is now up to the American literary hacks, like Sinclair or Spargo, to write paradoxical treatises on "The Woes of Single Blessedness," or "The Splendid Miseries of Married Life," and Bernard Shaw-like, claim them as their own.

Patrick L. Quinlan.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

NEWS AND JOTTINGS FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

ENGLAND.

The statement of the English railroad companies declares that "relations between the company and its men are most amicable." Here is an instance of their amicableness:

The applicant for a position on the road is made to go through a minute examination and cross-examination on his personal and domestic history. The most private circumstances are the ones on which the greatest curiosity is shown. Then they examine him at all points like a horse on the market. Then they charge him three shillings for doctor's fee. The first week his pay is held back as "security against his leaving;" when he gets it, it is minus a few obligatory charges amounting to about a shilling more. Of course, this is all "amicable."

FINLAND.

In Finland the printers, for a week's work of 50 to 70 hours, get a wage varying from $3.15 to $12.50. Twenty-two per cent. of the men in the trade, and 42 per cent. of the women, earn less than $100 a year. Seventeen and a half per cent. of the former and forty-two and two-tenths of the latter get from $125 to $250.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian printers and metal workers are nearly all working nine hours a day. The textile and food workers have still longer hours. The women work, as a rule, even longer hours than the men; but this is supposed to be made up by a longer rest at noontime.

SWITZERLAND.

The new military proposals of the Swiss Government will, by the time these lines appear have been accepted or rejected by the popular vote of the adult Swiss male citizens. The vote took place on November 3. In the country villages many of the peasants, especially the smaller ones who are obliged to work for the bigger peasants and capitalists, as well as the workers and officials who are afraid to come out against the bill or even to be suspected of hostility from fear of what their powerful neighbor may say—these go to meetings even and vote for resolutions in favor of it, but in many cases they will vote against—where they dare.

But the sting of the bill for the worker, perhaps, lies in the proposal to practically destroy for the railway workers the right of coalition by allowing the Government to put the railways under military law, which would make the service compulsory, and a strike would be made a refusal to obey military orders, and hence become punishable under martial law.

The Socialist party of Switzerland has called special demonstrations, in which the workers are urged to fight the new proposals.

The costs of this "reform" are estimated to-day at six million marks, but judging by the way such estimates are always left behind by the practice, it is certain that the actual cost would be far greater.

INDIA.

The Government of Bengal are d manding greater powers of repressio The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinio that the Government of India shou immediately "take power to stop vi lent speaking and writing." Th seem to have pretty extensive powe now, for Leakat Hossain was on Mo day sentenced to six months' rigoro imprisonment for disobeying a magi trate's order not to attend politic meetings.

Repression has been again dete mined upon. Against the protests ar votes of the three native members, th Legislative Council at Simla passed th measure under which the Governme can proclaim any area and within i limits fine or imprison any perso holding public meetings without written permit. In closing the deba Lord Minto with mock solemnity an theatrical display apostrophised Lor Kitchener and told him to convey the Indian army "our thanks" for th contempt with which disloyal ove tures had been rceived.

ITALY.

There is more trouble in the Italia Labor movement. The Congress o Workmen's Organizations, meeting a Parma, and claiming to represent 200 000 organized workers, has passed resolution denouncing the Gener Confederation of Labor because of it dependence on the Socialist part which, it says, "is striving to make a centralizing organization with con servative aims." The congress de cided to form a national committee t affiliate all the workers' organization on the lines of independence of a political parties. Such is the result o Anarchy and Revisionism.

RUSSIA.

There was a fierce fight between band of Revolutionists and a numbe of police and soldiers at Warsaw la week. One policeman and one soldie were killed and two wounded, whil 34 of the Revolutionists were wounde and 15 arrested.

Of 415 deputies elected to the Dum 34 belong to the criminal Union of th Russian People, 40 are Monarchist 115 Right, 88 Octobrists and Moder ates, 21 Progressives, 31 Cadets, 4 Poles, 15 Left, 15 Extreme Left, 1 Social-Democrats, and 3 Independent

GERMANY.

One of the best known members o the Catholic Party in Bavaria has be gun to organize the domestic servant in rural districts. It is a smart at tempt to forestall the Socialists wh have had such success in the towns but it is probable that the sly Cleri cals will find that their very mean of forestalling them will in the en prove a good means of making prop aganda for them. They are pretty certain to rouse class antagonisms i their own ranks between the peasant and their servants such as they have had very little experience of as yet Also the agricultural day laborer wil be roused. The Social-Democracy stands to win by all such anti-Socialist propaganda.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Frank Bohn, National Secretary.
H. Weisberger, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the ew York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, cor- spondents are requested to keep a copy their articles, and not to expect them to returned. Consequently, no stamps ould be sent for return.

OCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

1888	2,068
1892	21,157
1896	36,564
1900	34,191
1904	34,172

Subscription Rates: One year, $1; x months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly eople, whether for editorial or busi- ess departments must be addressed : The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576 ew York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels n their papers and renew promptly in rder not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the pa- er regularly in two weeks from the ate when their subscriptions are sent .

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907.

Men whose intentions require no oncealment generally employ words hich most directly and aptly express e idea which they intend to convey.
—CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

"BOSSISM."

The critical days that are facing he Labor Movement demand accurate se of terms. Accurate use of terms equires their proper understanding. mong the numerous terms used wild- , and yet whose exact sense it is of mportance to know, is the term Bossism," or "Boss." The occasion or the considerations here presented this week's article signed "Under he White Terror No. 4," in which fourth member of the local Social- st party organization turns a fourth ashlight upon that boss-ridden abor- ion that styles itself "the S. P. of ew York."

Where confusion exists about a erm, clearness can not be introduced y the direct method of definition. he path for definition must first be leared by the removal of the false onceptions that a loose using of the erm has caused to cluster around it. he first thing to do is to ascertain what "Bossism" is NOT.

In the archives of this office is the etter of an Anarchist, who charged he Socialist Labor Party with "in- olerable Bossism," and the Editor f The People with being "a boss, be- ore whom Dick Crocker, the boss of Tammany, fades into nothingness." The Anarchist in question must be poken free of dishonest intent. Had e been dishonest he would have stop- ed there, and not explained. He ex- lained his meaning. Said he: "One an not breathe under your iron rod f 2+2=4. I want to be free to say 2+2=what I please." The archives of he Movement record in authentic printed form the incident that Peter Burrowes, once a member of the S. L. P., left the organization to the tune of "Science spells tyranny." More late- ly, as appeared from the Letter-Box, a member of the S. P. declared: "I hate The People, its logic is too per- fect." These instances should suffice. —Sense is not "Bossism"; license is not freedom. The man, who is both honest and intelligent, gladly surrenders his freedom to Reason. Only then can he really enter into the full fruition of freedom. To him "free will" is a misnomer. The "will" of the both intelligent and honest man is a glad vassal to Reason. Accordingly, the exercise of Reason, and the rigid insistence upon Reason, is not "Bossism": it is the homage to Fact: it is the promotion of order, without which organization becomes a chimera, and progress an impossibility.

What, then, is "Bossism"? As its name implies, it seems to partake of qualities inherent in Reason, Logic and Science, in that, like these, it implies absolutism. That the identity in this respect does not make Reason, Logic and Science the synonyms of "Bossism" is obvious. "Bossism" has led the path to human enslavement and degradation; Reason, Logic and Science have lighted the path to human freedom and Civilization. It must be, with Reason, Logic and Science, on the one side, "Bossism," on the other, as with man and the duck. Both man and the duck have two legs—that does not render them identical. What, then, is the distinctive characteristic between "Bossism," and Reason, Logic and Science? Is it perhaps a difference in manners? On this head also looseness of terms has promoted confusion. "Bossism," in the popular mind, is frequently identified with rudeness. It is an error. Bossism may assume the gentlest of miens. Neatly did Montesquieu cover the point with the historic allusion that "Sulla roughly sought to drive the Romans to freedom, while Augustus gently led them to slavery." The hand of "Bossism" may be gloved in velvet; on the other hand, Reason, Logic and Science are frequently austere. In what, then, consists the real difference, the difference that dignifies the latter, and that renders the former execrable. "Under The White Terror No. 4" quite distinctly points it out by pointing out the instrument whereby the New York S. P. is kept in subjugation. That instrument, like Tammany's, is the wherewithal of physical existence for its agents. With Tammany, the wherewithal consists in political pap: with the New York S. P. it consists in privately owned Rand School pap in the various shapes of "Board of Managerships," "secretaryships," "librarianships," "professorships," and even plain "pensionaryships"—all of which are utter impossibilities within the S. L. P. All S. L. P. institutions being absolutely S. L. P. property, no individual, or set of individuals, in the S. L. P. can be truthfully said to dispose of the existence of any of its members.

The Body is the vessel of the Mind. Reason, Logic and Science rule the Mind; "Bossism" rules the Body. Reason, Science, Logic elevate the Body by dominating the Mind; "Bossism" degrades the Mind by dominating the Body. The fulcrum for "Bossism" is the stomach, to the addling of the brain, and the crippling of character; the fulcrum of Logic, Reason and Science is the brain, to the invigorating of the body and the strengthening of character. The lever of Science, Logic and Reason is Knowledge—that dispeller of superstition and promoter of progress; the lever of "Bossism" is Physical Force—that inciter of Ignorance and prometer of reaction.

'Bossism' is that power which requires torpid minds for its exercise, and which, therefore, ever begins by rendering torpid its victims, or agencies, through obtaining control of their stomachs.—No control of stomachs, no Bossism.

CONFIRMING SUE.

Rafts of the toiling masses are in sackcloth and ashes; and more bodies are being got ready for more sackcloth, and more heads for more ashes. The "ability," which capitalist Mallock-pundits impute to the capitalist class for managing, conducting and directing the workers, and by which the Mallock-pundits seek to justify the large profits pocketed by the capitalist class,—that "ability" is again approving itself a tragic fable. And yet, at such a time, amid the crash of industry, the mourning among the hundreds of thousands of laid-off workers; the wide-spread suffering implied by enforced idleness;—amid all this, notes of giddy-headed mirth, merriment and wassail come from the gilded palaces where our "ability"-impregnated American nobility is housed. From London the news comes that Gladys Vanderbilt is making preparations to be received in the company of her Hungarian bridegroom, Count Szechenyi, "as if she were a royal princess," by the Vatican, where the Pope is reported to be ready to confer upon the couple the titles of Count and Countess of the Holy Roman Empire. Simultaneously the announcement is made that Theodora Shonts, the daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, whom Senator Tillman pitchforked for combining a lucrative Federal office with a lucrative railroad office, is to be married to the French Duc de Chaulnes upon an imperial scale.

The Eugene Sue stories—"The Infant's Skull" and "The Iron Trevet"—are luminous historic sketches to read at this season. They explain the events of our own days; they confirm the lesson Sue meant to teach.

At the epochs of French history that the above-named stories deal with, the poverty of the serfs was no check upon the luxurious pleasures of the knights in their castles. On one occasion an actual famine devastated the land—not therefore did the knights stint themselves. On another occasion, still more resembling the present experience of the American people, the "ability" of the ruling class had drawn foreign invasion upon the country; and the further "ability" of the ruling class exhibited itself by suffering disgraceful routs on the field of battle, whereby the country was thrown open to the ravages of the invader. Did the distress of the serfs sober up their "able" rulers? Not in the least. One of the most artistical reproductions of the events of these days is the chapters in Sue's story sketching a wedding at which the craven bridegroom knight affected the hero with fictitious prisoners, from a fictitious battlefield on which he alleged to have exhibited his alleged prowesses.

It was not Nero alone who fiddled while Rome burned. Yet Nero's case is no parallel. Parallels, instructive parallels, are the historic pictures that Sue unfolds. They tell the tale on the "ability" that marks a plundering class and its characteristic. The characteristic is to look upon the plundered worker as cheaper than cattle, and the sufferings of these as a divine dispensation. The "ability" consists in running things into the ground. It is the "ability" of the wood-louse, that, feeding upon its own home, brings its home down with a crash over its own head.

DE-LIGHTED!

"Tremendous applause" is reported to have greeted Gov. Hughes at the mass meeting of the Civic Forum in Carnegie Hall when he gave vent to the words: "We want the idea of Trusteeship to grip the consciences of Directors of corporations, convincing them of the disgraceful perfidy of using the opportunities of their trust to make personal fortunes."

Who, or what, is a "Director of a corporation"?—A Director is a promoted capitalist.

When, or for what reason, is a capitalist promoted?—He is promoted when he has proved himself fit on the lower benches of capitalism.

When, or in what way, does a capitalist prove his fitness on the lower benches?—He proves his fitness by his success.

In what does capitalist "success" consist?—A capitalist's success consists in his gathering the rich fruits of the principle that "the capitalist is not in business for his health," and his strict application of the principle.

In what consists the strict application of that principle?—Its strict application of the principle consists in unflinching "cleverness."

In what does "cleverness" consist?—Cleverness consists in sharpness; it consists in buying cheap and selling dear; it consists in, not merely trying to, but succeeding in overreaching everyone he comes in contact with; it consists in misleading by misrepresentations whereby he may purchase cheap, or sell dear, as the case may be, or both simultaneously. It consists in alertness to scent the troubles of others, and in still prompter alertness in utilizing the opportunity to his personal advantage. It consists in steering as close as possible to the criminal code, and, when the code is run foul of, in the proper use of wire, with press and courts, to be pronounced a Saint. In short, "cleverness" consists in "looking at the world as your oyster," and the contents of the oyster as legitimate prey for him to take who can, and him to hold who has the power.

There is as much sense, sociologically, in expecting "conscience," or absence of "perfidy" in a capitalist who has been promoted to a Directorship, as there would be sense, zoologically, in expecting the qualities of an Agnus Dei in the wolf's cub that has grown into parental full size.

No wonder the wolves of several stages of growth—the Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clewses, the banker Isaac Seligmans, the Justice Morgan J. O'Briens, the official economist Franklin H. Giddingses, the Bishop Potters, the Rabbi Silvermans, the George Barklay Moffatts, etc., etc.—who filled the audience in front and the stage behind Gov. Hughes, "applauded tremendously."

MODERN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DARK AGES.

At the public debate that took place in this city during the Mayoralty campaign of 1886, between Henry George as the representative of the Single Tax and Sergius Shevitch, as the representative of the Socialist theory, the latter brought home to his adversary that the gist of the Single Tax theory was the notion that the Labor Question begins and ends with a question of taxation, whereas the Labor Question was nothing short of a Social Question, implying and portending a Social Revolution. From the official report of the address delivered in this city on the 7th of this month by Mr. Arthur W. Towne, at the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, the inference to be drawn is that the reform successors of Henry George are today occupying a ground that simplifies the issue still more. The Tax Question surely is not a very broad one; the ground occupied by Mr. Towne is still narrower. The only conclusion that the gentleman's address justifies on that head is that the Labor Question begins and ends with the question of truancy. To quote the report of Mr. Towne's address literally, it runs this way: "Mr. Towne especially pointed out that the most helpful way of combating the tramp nuisance is to lessen the habit [!] of stealing rides upon freight cars. From a mass of statistical material never before collected Mr. Towne showed conclusively that a large number of boys, especially those living not far away from the railroad tracks, become addicted [!] to stealing rides. For instance, in one truant school, 19 out of 21 inmates had stolen rides before reaching the age of 15 years, and 14 of the boys had done so when only 6 to 10 years old." In other words, the "tramp" is the product of a bad "habit"; the bad "habit" consists in becoming "addicted" to stealing rides; and the "addictedness" springs from "truancy." This beats the Single Tax; it matches the theological astronomy of the Dark Ages which imputed pestilence to sun and moon eclipses.

In these days of ours it is no longer necessary to bestow years of study in order to acquire at least a general knowledge of social phenomena. Close study is useful for full information; the current literature of master-minds brings general information within the reach of all. To us in America the Genius of the land has been so kind as to bestow general information on the genesis of the Tramp in the most readable of fascinating style. No less a genius than Mark Twain undertook the task, and he performed it well in his historic story "The Prince and the Pauper." Mark Twain's work condenses in one little volume the thick volumes of history from which the genesis of the Tramp may be gathered, and which prove the Tramp to be nothing less than the manifestation of a social phenomenon.

The original Tramp was not bred of any bad "habits," acquired by that social waif. The Tramp is the result of the confiscation of Labor's product, through the confiscation of Labor's natural and social necessaries of production. The first crop of Tramps came from the confiscation of the land on which the peasant worked; the subsequent and present crops of Tramps come from the continued confiscation of the product of Labor by the capitalist class, whereby, even if the land were now free, it remains inaccessible to all except those who command that new, that social power—Capital—whereby to utilize Nature. The Tramp is a victim of the social system of private ownership in the necessaries of production. The Tramp, twin of the Prostitute, is a social manifestation of a social ill, which to trace to the "acquirement of bad habits by truants" is as idiotically irresponsive as the old time tracing of pestilence to sun and moon eclipses.

The capitalist wiseacres on social ills occupy in this generation a position even lower than that which the theological wiseacres on terrestrial affairs occupied during the Dark Ages.

ON THEIR KNEES BEFORE PROUDHON.

The most celebrated—celebrated in the sense of the most irrational—proposition of Proudhon for the abolition of involuntary poverty, of wage slavery, and of the ills that capitalism afflicts society with, was his "Bank Proposition." The Government was to issue money; these moneys were to be deposited in banks; and the banks, in turn, were to loan out the deposits. Thus the "root of industry" would be kept perpetually watered automatically; the tyranny of wealth would be no more; poverty would vanish. In the West, a generation ago, a Western adaptation of the same thought sprang up in what became justly known as "Wild Cat Banks," spreading disaster and ruin. If the money has value, only those who start in the race equipped with property could enter the lists. If the money has no value, represents no value, and is purely fiat, the race is bound to break up in catastrophe. Such was the scatter-brained device of Proudhon. Such is the essence of the $100,000,000 issue of United States Treasury Certificates to "restore confidence."

When well developed, as Capitalism is to-day in America, it spells "Swindle" from top to bottom. It is a "Confidence Game" in all that the term implies. Confidence games, like diseases, run their course. A time comes when the Confidence Game has exhausted its energies. Then the reaction sets in. Confidence is then said to be "destroyed," meaning it is detected. People then hug their cash, and the crash sets in which proves that "Prosperity" was but an inflated windbag. Such periods are critical for Capitalism. They bring the fraud to the verge of collapse. All efforts are then set on foot to lure "Confidence" back. The press sets falsely rosy reports afloat; the capitalists, small and big, whistle to keep up their courage. It is a sort of financial homeopathy—the endeavor to cure the evil results of fraud by fresher applications of fraud. The less developed the swindle of capitalism is, the shorter are these spells of acute disease. The further developed the swindle is, all the longer and, therefore, more dangerous are the spasms of "destroyed Confidence." Such is the case to-day. All regulation quack doctor nostrums having been exhausted and failed—the premium on gold still rising in England phenomenally; stocks still swaying backwards and forwards, and still "recovering" only to take deeper plunges; suicides of bankers still multiplying; factories still shutting down and men still laid off by the scores of thousands; in short, money, whatever there is of it, still hiding in hoarders' secret closets—finally in steps the "collective wisdom" of Capitalism, The Government, and takes a hand. Carlyle pithily said you cannot obtain Wisdom by concentrating Ignorance or Stupidity. The "collective wisdom" of Capitalism is made up of the Individual Ignorance and Stupidity of the Capitalist Class. "Confidence" being the individual capitalist's game, nothing but a "Confidence Game" upon a larger scale can be the method of the capitalist Government. The $100,000,000 emergency issue of the United States Treasury Certificates is an instance in point, and proves the fact.

The Treasury Certificate does not represent gold deposited in the Treasury. It is pure "fiat" money. Seeing the Government does no banking business, even this "fiat" money can not be directly set into circulation. How is it to "restore" confidence? It is to be "deposited in the banks," and these, à la Proudhon, are to loan it out. Thus, into the vortex of the mess, that the banks have led in making, the Government of the United States is to be drawn. The catastrophe that the "Confidence Game" is drawing over the Nation's head, is to be averted(!) by a still huger Game of Confidence that can only broaden and deepen the area of the impending calamity.

Pierre Joseph Proudhon is about as hated a man by capitalists as there is. It is not that Proudhon was a constructive aggressor of capitalism. On the contrary, his constructive theories were positively wild-cat. In so far, the capitalist would rather be inclined to dote upon him. The thief at bay has a soft spot in his heart for pursuers whose system of pursuit is so defective that he can easily elude them. The reason of the capitalist hatred for Proudhon is that, amidst his incoherent rant, he fired one shot that went home. Proudhon's statement, "Property is theft" has rankled in the capitalist breast, unpardonable. Nevertheless, danger has more than once been known to wipe out hatred, and to drive the hater into the arms of the hated for asylum. Themistocles, at the end of his tether in his conflicts at home, fled for protection to the hearth of his former foe, King Admetus in Epirus; Napoleon, ruined at Waterloo, threw himself for safety into the arms of his arch enemy, England; and now, American Capitalism, driven crazy by the Nemesis of its crimes, prostrates itself at the shrine of the hated Proudhon.

THE FALSTAFF IN ROOSEVELT.

Since Theodore Roosevelt was appointed Police Commissioner in this city, his every act of any importance became a sign-post pointing to the direction that the march of civilization should avoid. When he was elected Governor, the enlarged opportunities for mischief were not wasted: the sign-posts grew in numbers. When he became President, the still more and vastly enlarged opportunities for the setting of horrible examples were greedily availed of. It may be cogently said of the political career of Theodore Roosevelt that it constitutes a compendium valuable in this respect that its study furnishes the student of social growth with a knowledge of the principles, illumined by acts, which all lovers of human progress should NOT follow. That should be merit enough for one man. Around the personality of Theodore Roosevelt still greater merit clusters.

The leading speaker of the 139th annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, held on the 21st of this month at the Waldorf-Astoria, was ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin. The Senator, once a tube through which the President tooted, has now become the President's adversary. Goaded by the President's words and actions, the Senator assailed him. His speech consisted of a string of superstitious praises of the Constitution: the Constitution was pronounced, not only the most magnificent instrument the human intellect had up to then conceived, which is true, but the most magnificent instrument the human intellect could ever conceive, which is not true: before that fetich he bid the nation bow: its sacred antiquity and its antique sacredness rendered it adequate in the past, renders it adequate to-day, and insures its adequateness for all time: to but pronounce against it is impiousness. The merit of Senator Spooner's sentiments, like the merit of Roosevelt's, lies in the impulse they give to the correct opposite and enlightened ones. The Senator's sentiments on the Constitution are cast in the mold of a certain social principle—blind veneration for the Past. Profoundly and beautifully does Buckle express the sentiment that propels civilization, instead of retarding it: "Of all the various ways in which the imaginaton has distorted truth, there is none that has worked so much harm as an exaggerated respect for past ages. This reverence for antiquity is repugnant to every maxim of reason, and is merely the indulgence of a poetic sentiment in favor of the remote and unknown. It is this, for instance, which inspired the poets with their notion of a Golden Age. It is this, again, which gave the theologians their idea of the primitive virtue and simplicity of man, and his subsequent fall from that high estate."

The Constitution was a superb instrument—for its time. It was admirably adapted—to the then conditions, indeed, the conditions that gave it birth. That time is gone by, those conditions are no more. The Constitution is an instrument for POLITICAL rule. As such it was a necessary instrument for capitalist government—that last stage of social evolution planted upon class distinctions. The era the Nation has now entered upon no longer needs the foundation of class distinctions for Progress. That foundation now retards Progress. The present era calls for an instrument of INDUSTRIAL rule. To venerate the Constituton, wth the superstitious awe that Senator Spooner would have the Nation do, is not to honor, is to insult the Genius of that great instrument. No achievement, that is a step towards Progress, can be honored by conduct that would petrify it into a barrier against further Progress.

Subtile is the Rooseveltian influence. Like Falstaff, who was not only witty himself, but cause that wit was in others, Roosevelt not only himself stimulates progressive thought by the enunciation and practice of principles that are to be avoided, he is also cause that even his adversaries, in his own reactionary camp, such as Senator Spooner, are goaded by him into reactionary utterances, that, in turn, stimulate further progressive thought.

The indictments that are about to be returned against several of the officials of the Borough Bank in Brooklyn will furnish choice information on the "property," the "sacredness" of which capitalist courts and policemen's clubs are supposed to protect. The cashier drew a cheque upon the Bank for $145,000, and the amount was used to complete the sum which the Bank itself had to have in order to be incorporated!

The censoring of newspaper items on the panic continues, and with increased vigor. The financial situation, which is drawing nearer and nearer to the breaking point is reported "progressing satisfactorily." Meantime failures galore are left unreported, and unreported is left the fact that numerous banks have virtually suspended payment under a variety of disguises to conceal the fact.

"Easy is the sliding down to hell" is the literal and correct translation of the classic Latin phrase. Capitalists and financiers having vied with one another in "ability," made the regulation breakdowns, called panics, an assured thing since the last seven years. Thereupon the financiers seem to have exercised some more "ability," thereby precipitating the panic by a universal destruction of "Confidence." And thereupon the identical perambulating lumps of "ability" get ready to "slide down to hell" a little faster, and more plentifully, by proposing to grant the banks power to substitute other collaterals for government bonds—in other words, knock whatever fraction of the plug is left from under "Confidence." If ever the country was headed towards a catastrophe, it is now.

"A corporation or trust, to my mind, is exactly in the position of a group of burglars, who meet in a room and incorporate themselves to pursue the business of plundering." Who's that?—some fanatical Socialist again, some sore-head, some "failure"? Oh, no; only Dr. Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University.

With Karl Liebknecht, "convicted" of "treason" in Germany for preaching Anti-militarism, and Gustave Herve, arrested in France for identical offense, who will dare deny that the rulers of Europe are what they claim, the representatives of the Prince of Peace?

STAY AWAY FROM JUNEAU.

Alaskan Mine Town Gorged With Labor —Mine Owners' Ads. A Snare.

(Special to The People)

Juneau, Alaska, November 24.—The condition of labor in Juneau and Treadwell, is as bad as it has been for a long time. The mines are all full handed, and many men are idle. Yet the companies are advertising for more men, in order to lower wages another peg.

Fishing, the only other industry, is at a standstill, due to the bad weather. Men in the cities along the coast should not come here. Things are made worse by the use of the blacklist in spite of the promise of mine superintendent Kinzie that it would not be used. Discrimination also prevails in other ways. Workers in all crafts are advised to stay away.

Peter Fisher, Sec'y.
W. F. M. Local 109.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—I saw you reading the Socialist Labor Party's platform. I'm glad of it. Are you going to join?

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't yet know. There are a number of things I don't understand.

U. S.—Which one, for instance?

B. J.—How they're going to do it.

For instance: Here are the Vanderbilts and others owning the railroads; there are the Goulds owning the telegraphs. I understand that Socialists want all these things, including the mines, the factories—

U. S.—The whole machinery or production, transportation and distribution.

B. J.—But all these things are now owned by private individuals. How are these to be taken from them? Are these people going to be bought off? If so, where are you going to get the money from? Or——

U. S.—Bought off! Was King George "bought off?" Did the Colonists raise money to pay him? My recollection of the transaction is, that, when "moneys were raised," they were raised to knock down King George, not to buy him off.

B. J.—Why, then, Socialists mean to confiscate all these things! ? !

U. S.—Did the Revolutionary Fathers "confiscate" the colonies?

B. J. puckers up his lips.

U. S.—They belonged to King George?

B. J.—They did.

U. S.—If the simple act of taking away a thing from one who "owns" it is "confiscation," then surely these Colonies were "confiscated."

B. J.—I don't like the word "confiscation."

U. S.—But wasn't it confiscation all the same?

B. J. makes a wry face.

U. S.—Let me come to your aid. It wasn't confiscation.

B. J.—I'm glad you say so!

U. S.—You evidently feel that the taking away of the Colonies from King George has all the outward marks of confiscation, and yet you feel a strong aversion to giving that name to the action of our Revolutionary Fathers. There is a conflict in your mind. The reason is that you are not clear upon an important legal-historical and sociologic fact.

B. J.—Which?

U. S.—The term "confiscation" implies the recognition of some law. If the property taken is owned by a law that is recognized, then the act is confiscation; if the law on which the ownership is based is denied, then there is no confiscation. Now, then, under no sun that ever shone, have peoples ever folded their arms and died "by law." Just as soon as a people realize that a certain system of laws stands between them and their lives that law goes. Catch on?

B. J.—I do.

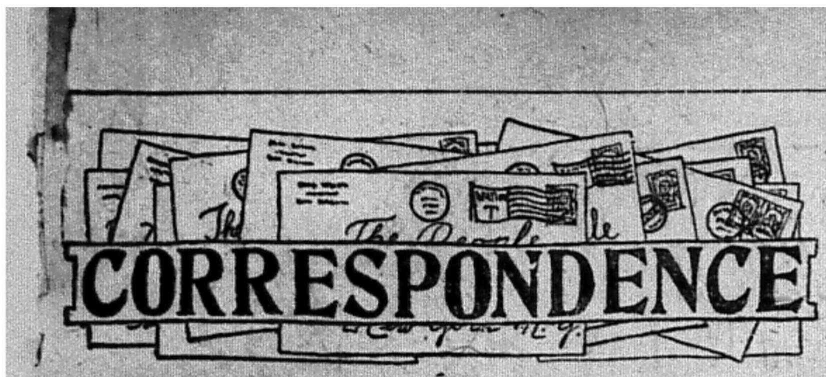
U. S.—Now, then, the propertyship of these Colonies in King George was grounded on certain laws; our Revolutionary Fathers long felt the shoe pinching; they did not know where the fault lay, and groped about, bowing to the law. Finally they became conscious of the fact that the trouble lay in the social system. Just as soon as they saw that they kicked the law overboard—

B. J.—Bully for them.

U. S.—And took possession of the country. Their depriving King George of what he had was not "confiscation" because the Revolution overthrew the law on which his "property rights" rested, and established another system of laws that vested property in them—

B. J.—And high time it was, too.

U. S.—So with regard to the ownership of these mines, railroads, factories, in short, of the nation's machinery of production. As our Revolutionary Fathers did years ago for quite a while, so do our people now grope about bowing to those laws. But they will pretty soon discover that these laws stand between themselves and their lives. Soon as they make that discovery, the law will be overthrown, and, with that, the proprietary rights of the capitalist class.



[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Can any reader tell me of a plumbing shop or general hardware store run by a member or sympathizer of the Party or the I. W. W.? I am in a position to send a little work in that direction. Address

Harry Burrows,
c/o I. W. W. Headquarters,
60 Cooper Square, Manhattan.

THE CIGAR-MAKING INDUSTRY IN CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The American Havana Cigar Company (The Cigar Trust) laid off a number of hands recently. Those remaining are working short time, and from ten to fifteen are being fired every day.

It is an open secret that, after Christmas, machines will make all the fine goods.

West Side.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20.

TWO WALL STREET TICKETS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here is a ticket just nominated in Wall street by a prominent Republican:

For President: John Pierpont Morgan.
For Vice-President: John D. Rockefeller.
Platform: No Teddy Bear.

A leading Democrat offers this ticket:

For President: W. J. Bryan.
For Vice-President: Any old thing.
Platform: The "full dinner pail."

Tim-o-fay.

New York, Nov. 15,

AS TO GENERAL BOOTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Can some reader of the Daily and Weekly People tell me at what time and place General Booth of the Salvation Army said that "if the capitalists did not give him enough money to carry on his work, he would turn loose the criminals and beggars whom he had collected in houses of refuge, so-called, and would turn them out with the advice to go to the capitalists in person and ask for what they wanted directly, instead of having his dupes beg for them?"

Yours for the Change,
James P. Erskine.

Sale Lake City, Utah, November 11.

CONDITIONS IN SCHENECTADY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find money order for $15, the contribution of Section Schenectady S. L. P. to The People Operating Fund, and we only regret it is not more, as we here in Schenectady know from experience the necessity of the Party organs.

The workers here are thoroughly demoralized and do some lively sidestepping at the mere sight of one whom they know to be active in either the S. L. P. or I. W. W. Ever since the strike here at the G. E. Works last winter the company has done all in their power to stamp out the last vestiges of the revolutionary spirit. As a result, almost every one who took any active part here was among the first laid off.

The S. P. this fall had great hopes of polling a large vote, owing to the lessons taught by the recent general industrial and financial unrest. I was approached by several of their members who thought that, seeing the S. L. P. was not in the field here this year, many would support the S. P. ticket, but were shown that it would not do to bank on any such hopes. Since election they have been quiet as a mouse.

S. L. P.

Schenectady, November 18.

THE TEDDY-BEAR STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to give you information of the strike of the Teddy-Bear workers in Brownsville. As soon as Michtom and Cohen (Michtom claims to be a member of the S. P., and is a member of the Vorwaerts Press Federation and also of the Arbeiter Ring) found out that the workingmen in the shop started to organize they went and discharged one of the active girls. The I. W. W. principle that "it is one for all and all for one," showed results and 125 workingmen stopped like one man because of the discharge of the girl.

When we went to the Vorwaerts to ask the editor to give a report of the strike, he answered that they are printing what they like; not what we want, and they don't believe that the boss is such a bad man. A few days after the boss said that he would concede everything but the strikers must join the A. F. of L. He said: "I don't like the I. W. W., and I wouldn't like the men and women employed in my shop to join it." The strikers answered that it is not for him to say what they shall belong to. Michtom gave out statements that some I. W. W. men are scabbing in his place and he sent an A. F. of L. painter to the strikers' hall to tell them that the I. W. W. is scabbing and they shouldn't join it. Needless to say, this was a falsehood. The boss, together with the Vorwaerts, tried to settle and push them into the "Gewerk-Schaften," but they have not succeeded so far, as most of the workingmen know who is their friend and who their enemy. I hope that the working class as a whole will find this out soon, and that the only organization that will free them from wage slavery is the Industrial Workers of the World.

Yours for the Socialist Republic,
Abe Gurowitz.

Brooklyn, November 19.

ACTIVITY IN DETROIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Detroit, S. L. P., started its series of lectures for the winter and from now on will devote its energies chiefly to this object. A new hall—Room 11, Avenue Theatre Building—has been secured and good audiences are expected.

Comrade Herman Richter was the speaker for the opening meeting and his subject: "Socialism—Will It Benefit the Worker?" was ably handled. Briefly summed up he said:

"Socialism is not the product of the meditation of an idle man or set of men; on the contrary, it is the result of collecting the available data and by scientific arrangement of it, presents general laws for the guidance of society in its economic and social growth.

"Familiarity with these general laws and their scientific application in the daily course of evolution, bearing ever in mind the historical goal of our epoch—emancipation of the working class—marks the class-conscious workingman, the Socialist. In the hands of such as these, the future of social well-being is assured; in the hands of other than Socialists, society is in grave danger of retrogression or even dissolution.

"The general fact of the intellectual lethargy of the working class must be recognized by all. To stir this mental inertia of the workers into activity with socialist agitation is the duty of the hour and only in this way can Socialism benefit the worker."

J. K.

Detroit, Mich., November 10.

AS TO THE ASSAULT ON ST. JOHN

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Whereas, on November 5th, in Goldfield, Nevada, Vincent St. John was injured through being shot by one Mullancy, member of the W. F. M.

Whereas, Vincent St. John, through his activity on behalf of revolutionary working class, has incurred the hatred of the capitalist class and the hostility of their agents in the ranks of the working class organizations.

Whereas, to rid themselves of such a revolutionary organizer, the capitalist will resort to all measures, which the shooting in this instance and the recent imprisonment and trial are proofs.

Whereas, although they may assassinate all prominent members of the working class, nevertheless the working class will rise and, in spite of the activity of our masters and their agents, will emancipate themselves from wage slavery; therefore be it

Resolved, by Local 67, in special meeting assembled, that we express our regrets that the work of Vincent St. John has been momentarily retarded through the brutality of an alleged member of the W. F. of M.; and, further, we call upon the working class in general and the miners in particular, to come to a knowledge of their slavery, as, having that knowledge, they will be in a position to throw all fraudulent "labor leaders" out of their organizations and be able to put all their strength into the work of emancipating their class from wage slavery and giving it freedom.

Be it further Resolved that this be sent to the Daily People, Industrial Union Bulletin, and Miners' Magazine. All progressive labor papers may copy.

T. Gerold, Secretary,
Local 67, I. W. W.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 17.

OUR PRESS, ONE AND INDIVISIBLE!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It seems strange that any comrade should be found among those who seem to think that because the Daily and Weekly People require some extra support at present it should be abandoned. Those who were present at the National Convention three years ago will remember that this subject was thoroughly discussed to the satisfaction of nearly every delegate present. The arguments present at that time were eloquent and convincing and their logic has been proven by the events which have happened since. Let me try to repeat from memory some of the valuable points. The Labor Movement must be controlled by Socialist thought. To do this effectually there must be in existence a sound Socialist press. Such a press requires years of experience to make it efficient. This acquired experience is too valuable to sacrifice at any cost. The Labor Movement of this country is liable at any time to take on big proportions and unless controlled by clearly defined Socialist thought may be led into dangerous fakirated channels and thus lose its powers for good. To take advantage of such an event requires a Socialist press already in existence, as to start a new press would mean to lose the opportune moment in which to take advantage of a favorable situation. The above logic has within the past three years proven correct in several instances, notable the effort to fakirize the newly organized I. W. W. and the Moyer-Haywood trial. Come, comrades, shake the ice out of your shoes. To abandon our press at this time would mean that we have lost faith in the Socialist Movement. We are not leading a forlorn hope, our case is not even a desperate one. It is a test of courage, that is all. Our Daily and Weekly People are papers too valuable to even think of such a thing as giving up. In the coming crisis our press will be like a lighthouse on the storm-swept coast of capitalism.

M. Ruther.

Holyoke, Mass., November 19.

PIERSON MAKING GOOD AGAIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the assistance of the St. Paul comrades I succeeded in getting 27 subs to the Weekly and 2 to the Daily People during the past week.

Winter has set in and this handicaps me somewhat in the work, as the slaves are all inside the shops, and it is a hard matter to reach them, with signs up all over—"No Admittance; Call at the Office." Their watch dogs are ever on the lookout for intruders like your humble servant.

I had a little experience with one of these lackeys yesterday, but before he succeeded in putting me out I landed three subs to the Weekly People. I never pay any attention to the "No Admittance" sign, as experience has taught me different. I go right in and run chances on getting put out.

While canvassing the Watering Plant last Tuesday I had the misfortune of meeting with a gang of toughs who entrenched themselves behind some machinery and began pelting me with small pieces of iron. The old heads in the shop encouraged them in their attack, but I managed to escape without a scratch.

There is a strike on here of boilermakers and machinists, and as usual they are going it alone with all the other crafts involved lined up against them. In the Omaha railway shops they have erected a big partition that separates the scab boilermakers from the good "union" men working in the same shop. Such is craft unionism.

Misrepresentation is employed by the capitalist class to get men here to take the places of the strikers. It was only yesterday that four men landed here from Buffalo, N. Y., where they were employed by agents of the local railway company. On finding out the true conditions existing in this city, they refused to scab it. As they are without funds and no prospect of getting employment steps are being taken to get them back home.

I will be in St. Paul another week, and from here I go to Minneapolis to take up the work there, and I am in hopes of accomplishing the same results and better if possible.

Charles Pierson.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 14.

A VOICE, BORN OF THOUGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find $1.00 monthly membership fee towards the Daily People Loyal Legion Fund as proposed by Comrade McCormick of California.

As far as I am concerned I do not see any other way for me to assist in maintaining the Daily People except by contributions. It is my misfortune to be in daily contact with bourgeois and bourgeois-minded people, consequently, I cannot secure any subscriptions for either the Daily or the Weekly People. I realize, though, what a grand future The People has before it and that it must be maintained at all costs. The great trouble with a good many is that they imagine that the Daily People is a plain, business proposition and that the cause of its poverty is due to its "unbusinesslike" management. As one who has spent the greater part of his life in business I think that this notion on the part of some is simply absurd to say the least. Indeed, if The People was purely a business proposition I am personally one of many in the business world who could make the Party's organs a financial success. But I am very much afraid that the S. L. P. principle would have to take a back seat.

It is to-day an open secret that hardly any newspaper in New York City would pay but for the financial backing of some corporations, political organizations, or advertisements galore. As to advertisements, I maintain that The People will never have many so long as it stands on the economic field for the I. W. W.—it can never secure advertisements from the stores that have representation in the Civic Federation in the person of Oscar Straus. Lauchheimer's Star Department Store used to advertise in The People quite frequently. One day Local 58 distributed copies of The People containing an article on why his wage slaves should organize in the I. W. W. The paper was freely distributed in a number of other department stores. Since then his advertisements no longer appear in The People. Do you blame him?

One thing is quite clear to me. Either The People must abandon its principles and become a "financial success," or else it must be backed by the entire membership. Not as it is today the burden of the whole responsibility thrown upon the few who write for it and manage it. I regret I cannot do any more for the Party's organ at present as I have other obligations to meet in the I. W. W. and for one who has a family dependent upon him it is pretty hard to be liberal in these days when the cost of living is so high. I am sure that if every member of the Party and our sympathizers would each contribute a dollar per month, besides its regular income, The People would be placed in a position to sound the tocsin of the revolution a little louder. Let there be no lagging in this matter.

Fraternally yours for the revolution,
Adolph Orange.

New York, November 16.

UNDER A WORSE WHITE TERROR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For quite some time The People did not contain any news about the reign of White Terror in the Socialist Party camp. The readers of the paper may have retained the impression that peace and harmony had been established within the ranks of the Socialist Party in this city. This may appear so on the face of the falsified reports now and then appearing in the Socialist Party papers in this city. As a matter of fact, however, the local organization of the Socialist Party was never facing a more serious disruption than confronts it just now. While the previous terrorism was confined against a few members only, the present one is practically directed against the entire American working class membership.

For quite some time the sentiment of party ownership of the press was gaining new recruits; the membership was realizing that an English organ can not successfully be managed and controlled by a German publishing association. It was also brought home to them that while the paper was presumably owned and controlled by the Volkzeitung Association, the real bosses of the paper were a small clique with headquarters at the Rand School. Unable to convince them by arguments, the rank and file forced party ownership by refusing support to "The Worker," so long as it remained privately owned. To revenge themselves the bosses decided unexpectedly to make "The Worker" a party-owned paper—it was to be "party ownership with a vengeance." Most of the members were on to the game played, but they were put in a dilemma of either accepting the paper or voting against party ownership; they voted almost unanimously to make the paper a party owned paper and thus defeat whatever schemes "the bosses" had up their sleeves. Once the paper became "party owned," the bosses worked hard to have their man Friday (Algernon Lee) elected editor, as they knew well that with such an editor the paper would not get out of their control. Unfortunately for the party, Hillquit's man Friday was elected editor and since then the editor did all he could to hamper the paper, and thus prove party ownership a failure. The awakened members of the party, were not ready to be tricked so easy, they were determined to have the wish of the membership carried out, and were ready to denounce the perpetrators of this new scheme of making party ownership responsible for the intentional negligence of the editor. When confronted with the aroused opposition of the members the Rand School machine devised a new scheme; they started the cry that the party can not bear the burden of publishing the paper and suggested, or rather "demanded in the name of the rank and file" to turn the paper back to the Volkszeitung Association, promising besides a weekly donation of $25 for the privilege of stealing the paper from the party. The deal was almost consummated when the members began to wake up and put a sudden stop to it. Now the matter has been referred to a referendum vote and I presume that "our party owned paper" will be flooded with articles and editorials showing why the party is not fit to publish a weekly paper although it may be entrusted with the running of the country. This is where the question stands now, and it is to be seen whether the "bosses" will be able to so manipulate the referendum vote so as to bring out an apparent majority in favor of taking away the paper and probably burying it.

My purpose in writing, however, was not to show the various deals as all those who read "The Worker" and use their own brains could see all these manipulations. What I intended to show was how the "machine" works in the party. The members of the "inner circle" seem to have their headquarters at the Rand School of Social Science. The treasurer of the school is Mr. Hillqowitz, his man Friday Lee is the president, its hired secretary is another man Friday by the name of Ghent; Alex. Jonas, Mailly, and Slobodinofsky, are trustees, while a few so-called "professors" receive allowances for lecturing and incidentally write articles in the name of the rank and file.

All those connected with the Rand School have a material interest so that the paper should remain in their control and nothing could prevent them from carrying out their schemes, except when the members will know all the facts in the matter. Some of the members have put up a good fight, although they well know that they will be haunted for life for such a crime, and the matter will be thrashed out within the next few weeks. Should the bosses win, it will mean that half the membership will be thoroughly disgusted and probably retire until such times as the party will throw off the yoke of the Rand School. While the members are fighting in a decent way, the Rand School hirelings are vomiting out all kinds of abuse against the working class members of the party, calling them "chumps," "yawps," and other such intellectual names. We are given to understand that were it not for the paid intellectual, the shyster lawyer, etc., we could not exist as a party. The great growth of the Socialist sentiment is due entirely to the fact that two years ago Ghent joined the Socialist Party and one year ago he became a salaried hireling of the Rand School. The value of the intellectual was never eulogized in a more disgusting way than in the scurrilous article signed by Ghent, but probably the combined work of the joint membership of the Rand school machine, and which found space in the party organ, "The Worker." The membership is advised to retire the "chumps" and "yawps" and send to the General and State Committees only such delegates as will receive their certificates of good behaviour and intellectual ability from the Rand School factory. Could one conceive of a more contemptible scheme to control the party organization? Or are they so desperate that they must have resource to public denunciation of the workers of the party and call on their intellectual supporters in and outside of the party, to come to the meetings and throw out those who dare to think for themselves? In the worst days of S. L. P. so-called despotism, such a thing could not be tolerated. In the S. P. to-day it seems that the rank and file must have lost faith in itself, else such article would not be published without arousing every decent and self-respecting member of the party. The article should be reprinted in The People so as to serve as an object lesson of the dangers of the "intellectuals" controlling a working class movement.

The next few weeks will show important developments in the S. P. and I will make it my business to once in a while acquaint the members of the S. P. who read The People with what is going on in their own party, as the Rand School controls every Socialist party paper in this city, bribes its reporters and writers, either by making them members of the Board of Managers, secretaries, librarians, professors, or plain pensioneers. The truth, however, will be heard, even if we have to get it through a paper alleged to be inimical to Socialism.

Yours for a bossless movement,
Under The White Terror, No. 4.

New York, Nov. 22.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

H. N., LANSING, MICH.—We are not of the opinion that the number of subscribers of The People is going down—at least not markedly. What is happening is that The People's subscription list is remaining substantially stationary. Why should this be so? For a number of reasons. One is that The People adopts no patent medicine methods to ingratiate itself. Another reason is the "stupid stubbornness" and "stubborn stupidity" of the S. L. P. in not having long ago bounced the present Editor, and substituted him with some Waylander.

Next question next week.

T. M. T., NEW YORK—Whether The Daily People is a newspaper? Most assuredly it is. It is full of news and information needed by the working class, and not to be had elsewhere, at least rarely, and then not as fresh. It has happened more than once that the "Sun," often the "Journal," has, a day or two later, news that The People had a day or two before. They cribbed The People.

F. O. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Senate and the House of Representatives together constitute "Congress." Neither House alone is "Congress." The circumstance that the initials "M. C." (Member of Congress) is suffixed only to the members of the House of Representatives, and not the Senators, does not affect the case.

W. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—Disband the S. L. P., with the S. P. in existence, and before the I. W. W. has reflected its own political expression? Read the pamphlet "As to Politics" (Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, this city). The proposition is there handled in full. Read the pamphlet "from kiver to kiver."

T. J. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Now to your third question—

The reason the cost of living (prices) increases notwithstanding it does not require as much labor to produce the necessaries of life is that the value of gold has gone down. Why gold has depreciated in value was explained last week. If a hat and a dollar start with the same value, the hat will cost one dollar. If the labor socially requisite to produce the hat declines, and the labor socially requisite to produce the dollar (the gold in it) remains stationary, then the hat will be worth only, say, seventy-five cents. If the labor socially requisite to produce the hat remains stationary, and the labor socially requisite to produce the dollar (the gold in it) declines, then the hat will be worth more, say, a dollar and twenty-five cents. If the labor socially requisite to produce both the hat and the dollar (gold in it) declines equally, then the hat will remain exchangeable with the dollar. Finally, if the labor socially requisite to produce the hat declines, say, twenty-five per cent., and the labor necessary to produce the dollar (gold in it) declines at the same time, say, thirty per cent., then, although the labor socially requisite to produce the hat has gone down, the labor socially requisite to produce the dollar (gold in it) having declined still more, the net result will be that the hat will be worth about a dollar and five cents. That's what's happening now, with this addition: Whenever the capitalist has to raise prices legitimately, he avails himself of the occasion to go beyond the legitimate raise and add illegitimately to the raise. The legitimate act gives a color to the illegitimate part of it.

Next question next week.

T. L. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Now to your second and last question—

The working class is not exploited when it makes its purchases. It is exploited when it produces. Perturbing causes may seem at times to upset the principle; they do not affect it.

The workingman who turns the raw material into a yard of cotton cloth in the factory, and the workingman who passes that yard of cotton cloth over the counter to the purchaser in the retail shop—both workingmen add value to the goods, the former to the raw material, the latter to the manufactured goods. In both instances, the workingman receives, as wages, only a part of the value that he adds to the goods. In both instances, it is with that fraction of the value he produces that he purchases back the corresponding fraction of his product. The point is grasped best when the individual workingman is dropped, and the working class is considered. It is then obvious that it is in the shop that the working class is exploited, and the capitalist class performs the exploitatory act.

K. A. H., NEW YORK—Now to your second question—

Industrial Unionism does not mean a federation or confederation of the crafts engaged in one industry. It does not mean even the closely blending of those several crafts into one organization. It means the integral organization of the working class. That implies organization upon the high plane that presupposes the Socialist or Revolutionary conception of the the economic organization, to wit, that the economic organization is the constituency of the parliament of labor; that the said parliament must be composed of the representatives of the several main divisions of industry; and that the said parliament is to take over the reins of government, thereby abolish the political State and thus establish the Industrial State.

Now, then, to say that "neither the industrial nor the craft organization will move to establish the co-operative commonwealth without they realize Socialist philosophy" is a truism, like saying that "neither man nor the monkey will be able to be revolutionists without they appreciate Socialist philosophy." He who says "Industrial Unionism" implies Socialism.

D. J., DENVER, COLO.—For instance. Suppose you meet one of those Appeal to Reasonites who is intent upon getting his promised farm in Florida just as soon as he has furnished Wayland with "the highest number of subs," who, accordingly, hates any exposure of Wayland's bunco game; and who says "the Appeal never quarrels with other Socialist papers." Suppose you were to pile upon his head the evidences of the Appeal's quarrel with other papers, and quarreling in ribald style. Do you imagine you could convince such a man? On the contrary. He would hate you all the more, and more vindictively. If a man has an interest in being wrong, the more his error is proved the bitterer he becomes.

A. F. V., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Look up in last week's People the Letter-Box answer to T. W., Danbury, Conn., on the "Pinkertons." Also read Sue's story "The Iron Trevet." The character that appears there "The man of the furred cap," is a Pinkertonian type.

"READER," BATESVILLE, IND.—"Wet" or "Dry" is an invention of capitalist knaves which their dupes repeat. It is an attempt to throw the discussion of the day, "Socialism vs. Capitalism," upon a false issue—the issue of liquor. The Socialist is not duped. He refuses to vote on the subject, and utilizes the false agitation to save the people from being duped.

S. F., NEW YORK—When Wall Street borrows money and gives in return a certified check upon a National Bank for the amount, plus 5 per cent., the theory is that the borrower of that money and giver of that check has in the bank the amount called for by the check. That there is a rat in that pile is obvious. If the drawer of the check had the money in bank, as certified, he would not need to borrow, he could draw direct on his deposit and save his interest.

L. O., TACOMA, WASH.—"Labor power" is treated under capitalism as a "commodity." It is bought and sold obedient to the laws that regulate "value" and "price" with pork, or leather, etc., and Marx correctly points out, in the passage quoted, that the workingman is "obliged to offer for sale as a commodity that very labor power which exists only in his living self." There is no contradiction between that statement of Marx's and his definition of a commodity as "an object outside of ourselves." He there defines the thing in its natural and normal appearance, such as it is unalterably. Whereas, in showing the identity of labor power with the "living self" of the worker, he brings out the effect of capitalism upon the human being "workman." That effect is purely artificial, and not an unalterable affair.

Next question next week.

ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week

G. K., ST. LOUIS, MO.; C. H., ST. PAUL, MINN.; F. J. B., BOSTON, MASS.; A. J. F., NEW YORK; W. R. P., COEUR D'ALENE, IDA.; V. J. S., BOKEN BOW, NEB.; H. H. R., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; H. H., NEW YORK; J. M. R., TORONTO, CANADA.; M. N. V., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; J. W., MERIDEN, CONN.; E. A. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; E. G., NEW YORK; H. E., CHICAGO—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Meeting of New York S. E. C. was held on Friday, November 22, at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, Ebert being the chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Present: Moren, Lechner, Ebert, Kuhn, Walsh and Olpp. H. Teichlauf, who was notified to attend as the next member on the list, failed to answer.

Communications:—From National Secretary requesting more activity on the part of membership during winter months and enclosing a copy of moving fund account which was sent to all sections; motion to receive and file. From several candidates of N. E. C.; ordered filed.

Bill of postage for October, $62; ordered paid.

Correspondence Bureau Secretary, in reference to alternates, reported progress; motion to receive report.

Report of Financial Secretary on International Assessment Stamps; motion to instruct secretary to request sections to make settlement for same.

Motion to hold meetings of State Committee on first and third Fridays in the future; carried.

Fred A. Olpp, Secretary.

N. Y. STATE AGITATION FUND.

Section New York, Scand. ..$	4.00
Anton Good, Brooklyn	.25
Collected by W. H. Carroll, en route from: Jas. McGarvey, Newburgh, $1; Edward Gidley, Newburgh, $1; Sections Troy-Albany-Schenectady, $21.00, $17.80, $22.76; Section Oneida Co., $5; Section Erie Co., $10 and $5; total	84.46
Branch Yonkers, ...$	4.60
Section Erie Co per. Carroll	5.00
O. Beldner, Jamestown, per "	1.00
E. Moonelis, New York......	1.50
Section Monroe Co.	4.00
Previously acknowledged .	136.37
Grand total, Nov. 16, ...$	241.18

PRESTON AND SMITH RELEASE COMMITTEE

Meets on SATURDAY, November 30, 1907, 8 P. M., at 60 Cooper Square, New York, where steps will be taken to rouse the working class of this great city to action on this matter.

All labor bodies are earnestly invited to send representatives.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD LECTURES.

Arranged by the N. Y. Industrial Council, to be held at its headquarters, 60 Cooper Square, opposite 7th St., every Saturday night at 8 p. m.

November 30. Subject, Organization Its Principle and Function. Lecturer, Eugene Fisher.

Discussion after lectures.

Admission Free.—Everybody Welcome.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

THINK OUT A PLAN

BY WHICH EACH PARTY MEMBER WILL GET HIS ONE NEW SUB TO THE PEOPLE EVERY MONTH.

For the week ending Friday, November 22nd, we received 164 subs to the Weekly People and 35 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 199. Those sending five or more were: C. Pierson, St. Paul, Minn., 29; J. White, Rockville, Conn., 16; F. Kissel, Omaha, Neb., 9; H. F. Long, San Francisco, 6; D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: St. Paul, Minn., $10; Tacoma, Wash., $5; 30th and 32nd A. D.'s, New York, $5; Philadelphia, Pa., $2.50; Jerome, Ariz., $2.

Section Kings County had a loan here of $50 which they take out in prepaid cards; Section Hartford, Conn., takes $25 worth of prepaid cards on their loan account. That is just the way we like to have it done, it is easier for us and it means the extension of the propaganda.

We get many and varied suggestions as to how the circulation might be increased, all of them containing ideas more or less valuable, but our friends seem to forget that it is not lack of ideas but lack of finances that makes impossible the adoption of plans. Meanwhile the ones who get subs generally say but little about it—they go and GET the subs. To those of our friends who have ideas to submit we would give the following hint: Think out a plan whereby each S. L. P. man may be impelled to perform the slight task that we with the endorsement of the Party organization have asked of them, viz., the getting of one yearly Weekly People sub a month.

This week sees another of the Sue stories out in book form. The new book, "The Brass Bell" is 116 pages, cloth, the price 50 cents. Those who have read the Sue stories already issued will need no urging to read this book. We have others of the Sue stories under way. Their appearance in print will depend upon the rapidity with which our friends push out "The Brass Bell," thus providing funds to complete the books upon which work is now being done. Our next production will be a pamphlet containing the famous speech of Wendell Phillips entitled "The Foundation of the Labor Movement." We should be kept busy putting out new publications, we have the plant for the work but lack the financial means. If our friends all along the line will make a concerted effort to sell the latest Sue book it will provide the funds to go on with the work on the others.

There is still time for you to get a copy of "The Paris Commune" by Lissagary. Send on your 30 cents at once; this low rate for a copy will positively be withdrawn on December 9th.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA ON THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL EXECUTIVE MAN

Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—At the regular meeting of Section Philadelphia S. L. P., held November 13, a discussion took place as to the peculiar activities of the Pennsylvania State Committee, and it was decided to voice our sentiments on this matter through The People.

Some time ago, last spring, we requested the State Committee to assist us financially in maintaining an organizer in the city for a few weeks. No definite sum was asked for; anything would have been welcome. The request was refused on the plea that "it would be unfair to the other sections, as it would delay the sending out of a State organizer"!—a truly wonderful argument. Incidentally we may add that no State organizer has ever been sent out.

The S. L. P. was not on the ballot in the State elections this Fall, and for what reason? Listen to this, from a communication from the State Secretary:

"I realized that we could expect little, if any help, outside of Allegheny County in such short time, and as some of the comrades here *showed their indifference as to whether we have a ticket or not,* I knew it would be unnecessary expense to attempt to secure the amount of signatures necessary to have our ticket on the ballot. At the August meeting of the State Executive Committee this matter of nomination papers would have been brought up, but only one member of the S. E. C. was present, so no meeting was held, and as I had previously informed the S. E. C. that if they did not take enough interest in the organization to attend to meetings regularly I would do nothing unless I was instructed by the S. E. C. So this is the reason that the nomination papers were not secured in time."

This is the way the State Committee of Pennsylvania attends to its plain and only duties—placing a ticket on the ballot and conducting the agitation. Are we to be surprised after this to find the S. E. C. deeply interested in the question of abolishing the Daily and Weekly People, and other questions equally weighty, equally sober, questions of national importance, questions that are, we may almost venture to humbly suggest, outside of the jurisdiction of the S. E. C.?

And why should we be surprised? Is it not the old story of going into "Welt Politik" (world politics) when affairs at home are not in the best of shape? We of Section Philadelphia wish to hereby express our deep dissatisfaction with the conduct of the State Committee in local affairs and equally deep dissatisfaction with its meddling in national affairs, the general trend of which meddling is as unsympathetic to us as is, and was all along, the activity of our Pennsylvania National committeeman, with whose valiant doings in the line of knockings and misrepresenting the Party's most important institution—The People—the S. E. C. is evidently fully in accord.

Section Philadelphia S. L. P.
L. Katz,
Joseph Campbell,
Committee.

OPERATING FUND.

Section Peoria, Ill.	3.00
Section Salem, Mass.	5.00
C. Meader, Elizabeth, N. J.	.25
M. Fuller, Sherburne, N. Y.	.25
A. J. Ayres, Juniata, Pa. ..	1.00
C. G. Larson, Elberta, Pa. ..	1.00
J. C. Sheasby, Juniata, Pa.	.25
J. W. McAlarney, Altoona, Pa.	.50
Jno. Lirdgren, Brooklyn, N. Y..................	1.00
Edw. Williams, St. Davids, Ill.	1.50
H. Bolton, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Socialist Women of Jersey City, N. J..............	10.00
M. J. McLane, Island of Oaku, Hawaii, P. I.	6.25
Section Erie, Pa.	5.00
Section Stonington, Conn.	10.00
E. Constant, St. Paul, Minn.	5.00
G. Spettle, " "	3.00
S. Johnson, " "	1.00
M. J. Cikansk, " "	1.00
H. Cody, Paraiso, Panama	.50
S. L. Ford, Plymouth, Va.	1.00
Donald L. Munro, " "	1.00
E. C. Harding, Vineyard Haven, Mass.	.25
Chicago Sympathizer	1.40
J. A. Quigley, Hyde Park, Mass.	1.00
Henry Eisenach, Schenectady, N. Y.	10.00
A. Weinberg, San Bernardino, Cal.	1.50
C. G. Hall, New York City	5.00
Factory Workers, Manchester, N. H.	8.65
S. Hinkel, Reading, Pa. ..	1.00
F. Delmastro, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
A. J. Finnigan, Pittsburg, Pa.	.50
F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa. ..	2.00
J. P. Link, Syracuse, N. Y.	1.00
J. G. Fredberg, " "	1.00
J. Olson, Spokane, Wash.	.25
W. M. Thurman, " "	.25
M. W. Bennett, " "	1.00
J. G. Schaible, " "	1.00
D. L. Bennett, " "	2.00
A. Barnes, Fall River, Mass.	1.50
"G. W. B.," Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
Section Schenectady, N. Y.	15.00
R. Richardson, Rochester, N. Y.	.50
Section Boston, Mass.	10.00
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal	2.00
P. M., Plainfield, N. J.	2.00
C. H. Gluck, Williamsbridge, N. Y.	1.00
F. Fierer, Newark, N. J.	.50
H. Preuss, " " "	1.00
H. Hartung, " " "	.70
J. C. Schablik, Chicago ..	.70
Harry Jones, Shawnee, O.	.50
J. J. Meighan, Coytesville, N. J.	1.00
D. McGoff, New Bedford, Mass., ...	.50
Previously acknowledged	1,247.35
Grand Total	$1,387.05

"FRIENDS OF LABOR"

SHOW THEIR HAND ONCE MORE IN LOUISVILLE.

Allied With the Public Utility Magnates, Jim Farley's Strike-Breakers, and Craft Union Scabs, They Are Crushing the Strike of the Street-Car Men.

Louisville, Ky., November 15.—Louisville is again in the throes of a street car strike, which was declared last night at midnight. From 5:30 this morning until 8:30 no cars were run. At that hour while standing on the sidewalk conversing with a number of strikers at the 31st and Portland avenue car barn a street urchin cried out: "Yonder comes a car." The next moment a big interurban express car pulled up opposite the car barn door and the men in charge under the escort of a squad of Mayor Grinstead's blue coats proceeded to unload 42 of Jim Farley's strike-breakers.

Most of the striking motormen and conductors had only a week previously voted for our new Mayor, James F. Grinstead, "friend of labor," and the sight of that small army of strike-breakers under the protection of Grinstead's policemen had a strong tendency to dampen the Republican enthusiasm that a week ago was running so high. The men are making the best fight they know how to make, and no where have they shown the white feather; but they are going against tremendous odds. Through some mysterious agency they were induced to postpone their strike until after the election; and now they are beginning to see the tactical mistake.

At noon to-day I visited the car barn at 13th and Main streets, hunted up a box, set it up on a vacant lot facing the car barn and from there for half an hour gave the men and their sympathizers a straight Socialist Labor Party talk. While I was speaking the police across the street behaved perfectly. But when I had concluded they came over and dispersed the crowd and informed me that I could speak no more at any car barn.

A reporter for the Evening Post came up to me, even after listening to my talk and asked: "Do you advise armed resistance?"

How well that young man would have liked to put me, the representative of the Socialist Labor Party, in the attitude of advising violence!

The men heard me with apparent interest and some wanted me to continue after I had become hoarse: I am decidedly of the opinion we will get their ear better in the future than we have been able to do in the past.

I can point with telling effect at the passing cars heavily screened and manned with Farley's scabs and Republican Grinstead's policemen.

I emphasize with exasperating iteration that the wage workers on strike have no friends in the City Hall; they have no friends at the Court House; and they have no friends at Frankfort, the capital of the State.

We point to the recent bitter political campaign in which that capitalist pharisee, James F. Grinstead, posed as a champion of the "square deal," a friend of labor, and a supporter of the principle of arbitration; and then to that other ugly fact that the moment Jim Farley's strike-breaking scabs enter the city that same pharisee has his armed blue coats ready for their protection.

The strike was declared because of the company's discrimination against union men. The men say that the officials of the company were continually discharging members of their union on trumped up charges, while the non-union men were favored.

The street car company boasts through one of its officials that they will crush the men; and it looks very much as if they mean to do it. In the meanwhile the employes at the power house, the engineers and firemen are still supplying a steady current to run the cars, and Mr. Ben Commons, International Board member, now on the field and directing the fight remarks, "So far as I am concerned the situation is satisfactory."

Will have more to say in a day or two.

James H. Arnold.

MOVING FUND.

Roanoke, Va., E. Smith, $1; Ed. Smith, 25c.; W. Welsh, 75c.; H. Urick, 75c.; J. Goodman, 75c.	3.50
Providence, R. I., C. Leach ...	1.00
List 44, Peoria, Ill., H. Clark ..	.25
List 146, 12th A. D., S. L. P., N. Y., $1.25; List 148, 13th and 15th A. D.'s, S. L. P., N. Y., $1.75	3.00
Total	7.75
Previously acknowledged ..	3,545.75
Grand total	$3,553.50

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.
November 25, 1907.

ATTENTION, TORONTO!

Former members of S. L. P. sections, and sympathizers are cordially requested to attend a meeting of the newly formed S. L. P. of Section Toronto, next SUNDAY, December 1st, at the home of G. A. Maves, 516 Givens Street, between College & Bloor streets. This meeting is called for the election of officers, and for securing a permament place of meeting. Meeting commences 7:30 p. m.

Gus. A. Maves, Sec'y. pro tem.

PITTSBURG, ATTENTION!

Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak at Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, SATURDAY, November 30th, at 8 o'clock p. m. Subject: "Industrial Democracy." Bohn will also speak to party members and sympathizers at 2100 Sarah St., S. S. on FRIDAY evening, November 29th.

J. L. Frank, Organizer.

NEW BUTTONS.

We have a new style of emblem button, red enameled, gold finish, at 50 cents each.

We also have a new supply of the red celluloid button, at five cents.

The bronze button at 50 cents.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:

In last Sunday's letter of Aunt Annetta's the last paragraph reads "Our duties live after us; let us not delay one moment in starting a bank account."

In the first place the word "duties" is an error. It should read "deeds." Our duties end when the last breath is taken. And that is just the point. "So long as there is life, there is hope," and possibility; after life I know of no chances. And it is just for this reason that we must lay up stores of useful deeds while we have the opportunity.

What is a bank account?

In our present system of society, Capitalism money is the medium of exchange—whether it is bills or coins. This makes possible buying and selling. Human needs last as long as the body exists, or those belonging to us exist. Food, shelter, clothing, pleasure, art, music—education in general, are needs.

All these needs are supplied by the labor of the working class. In return for this labor they get a portion as wages, usually in the form of money. With this money they buy back those things which they must have, first; and if they can afford it, then those things which they think are luxuries. If they still have money to spare, they buy up labor power of other workers. Once that is done then they can live in ease. This secures to them much more money than they could possibly use or even waste. They become independent.

Now, each person wishes to become independent. He therefore wishes to gather as much money as possible. In case of illness or lack of work he must have money. He therefore saves what he can and puts it in a bank, where he can go to draw what he wants of it whenever necessary. He is somewhat independent from money worries. Should he die, then those belonging to him, dependent upon him, have the benefit of his savings, his "bank account."

Without a "bank account," to-day one is considered very poor, indeed. It has always been part of man's endeavor to have something to fall back upon. Even in the past we have examples. You remember how Jacob and his sons, finding their crops of grain a failure, and having no other means of feeding themselves and cattle, go to Egypt to buy corn? How is it Egypt had it to spare? Egypt had foreseen a famine and so had gathered all it possibly could and kept it stored away. It had not only enough for itself but to spare.

Mankind has conquered Nature through improved machinery, and to-day we can supply EVERY HUMAN BEING with not only the bare dry necessities, but all the other things which to-day are considered luxuries and can be had by a very few only. Furthermore, every one might be independent, as no one need fear his job will be taken from him. Every person will seek to make himself or herself most useful and by his usefulness earn all a human being finds necessary.

No money "bank accounts" would be necessary then. But this is talking Socialism. Therefore the Socialist is really the one who, by learning true facts, and spreading them among his fellow-beings, more than any one else is laying up a "bank account" for himself and the rest of mankind which can never be lost by bank failures. The worst bank and the least safe is the "Bank of Wrong Ideas, Falsehood and Injustice."

Begin without delay to gather facts, do good deeds, and thus lay up a fine bank account for future mankind, through the Socialist Republic.

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

Another State heard from!!! Trenton, N. J., asks for information about our work in the Young Socialist Club, as they are trying to organize there. Good speed to you, Comrades. You are welcome to all the information we can give and hope, or rather feel sure, you can aid us as much in return. Co-operation is the watchword of Success.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

(Continued from page 1.)

on the ticker and thus if you should give a broker an order to sell 100 shares of stock at 50, and he should sell at 52, an unreliable broker would pocket besides his commission the $200 representing the difference between 50 and 52. The commissions on the curb are the same as on the Stock Exchange, one-eighth each way, or $12.50 to buy or sell 100 shares. Thus the curb market played a very important role in the present crisis, in that the effort to "corner" the shares of the United Copper Company sent the sheriff to the doors of Otto C. Heinze & Co., forced the Knickerbocker Trust Company to quit, Morse to resign from the various banks with which he was identified, put the country on a paper basis, and proved to the Socialist that this system has as much chance of surviving for all time as a "snowball has of living in Hell."

Claudius.

ECHOES FROM NORFOLK.

(Continued from page 1.)

steered through a dark alley without trying to carry the sides of the wall with it, and then they started to see the men who had donated the dollar, and who were "coming their way."

They found them in the ten-cent place enjoying such luxuries as the Union at home could give. A delegation selected to interview them as there was a decided sentiment against associating with persons who were not class conscious. The delegation returned. The crowd within would be pleased to receive their fellow workers in a common cause.

This overture was sternly refused because no alliance would be tolerated, but a resolution was drawn up when it was found that one of the inner crowd had given a dollar for the purpose of translating Marx into Sanscrit so that all workingmen could read it. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas: the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, refused the proposition of Socialism; and

"Whereas; notwithstanding the fact that they voted it down, they nevertheless manifested an inclination to study the problem of the working class; and

"Whereas; it is evident that the spirit was one of friendliness to the working class, and the donation was received.

"Be it resolved; that we hereby commend the A. F. of L. for its spirit of tolerance to the working class, and be it further

"Resolved; that we shall come again as soon as this dollar is spent."

Then with three rousing cheers for International Socialism, that bores from within, the dauntless who had bored and bored so assiduously in the Cause, and at the Cause's expense, carefully turned their faces homeward, and then followed them to their destination.

Socialism has made another advance!

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

THE VOLKSZEITUNG

Called to Order by Bohemian Organ.

"Hlas Lidu," a Bohemian Socialist paper of this city, in its issue of November 12, addresses the following well-merited rebuke to the New Yorker "Volkszeitung":

We published in our Saturday number the literal translation of a report of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," to which we would not pay any further attention, did not some of its contents absolutely compel us thereto.

After a thorough review and enumeration of the contributions to the (Socialist) party—the "Volkszeitung," after the celebrated pattern of its countryman William considers itself the party—this pope of Socialism deeply regrets the insufficiency of these contributions. Passing on to Bebel and his projected visit to America, this paper is greatly agitated over the effrontery of "foreign elements" in advising Bebel as to the ways and means by which, during his visit, valuable services for America's proletariat could be performed by him. Hints of this kind the "Volkszeitung" designates as impudence.

Not less furious is this self-glorifying saviour of humanity, because "elements not in touch with the Socialist party"—as the "Volkszeitung" calls them—dare counsel a reconciliation between the two opposing leading parties of Socialism, by which they would form an important power. In its blind arrogance the "Volkszeitung" scolds these elements and throws suspicion on them. These are the points, which we feel it our duty to answer as we are vitally interested in these "elements foreign to Socialism."

That we are more concerned with the Socialist movement than the great and only soul-saving "Volkszeitung" endeavors to make the world believe, our literary Socialist activity of more than twenty years' standing amply proves. Without the blare of trumpets and the rattle of drums, we have always stood in the front ranks of the fighters in the battles for the cause of labor. We not alone have never bled the already impoverished workingman, as is the habit of the "Volkszeitung," but we have when necessary, unselfishly, without pay, consecrated our services to the cause of labor and put the columns of our paper at its disposal. We have promoted party organizations which enrich the workingman with knowledge, while the method of the "Volkszeitung" simply robs his pocket. In its bigotry and narrow-mindedness this sheet loses sight of all facts, sees not, hears not, what happens, dancing madly, like the love-sick woodcock (babzender Anerhahn) on the branches of its own ignorance. In its sickly power of imagination, regard itself as the head of Socialism, it has the impudence to promulgate to the proletariat a kind of encyclical, without considering that the proletariat, besides this mentally very limited quilldriver, possesses a great number of men, whose mental faculties have developed more naturally and whose sagacity far overtop the intelligence of these dwarfs of journalism.

There is no doubt about it, it is as clear as day, why the "Volkszeitung" so furiously manipulates its filthy broom when it hears that the union, so longed for by every thinking, organized workingman of the two opposing parties, might become a fact. It would stop at once the flow of money into its pocket, the welfare of which it considers far above the interests of Socialism. Free from all selfish ends, solely imbued with the earnest desire to promote with all our power the cause of the proletariat, we hold that the union of both parties is the sole sign in which organized labor can conquer, and we apply to the proletariat to weigh for itself the advantages accruing from such a union; and if it recognises the correctness of our attitude, to ignore with the proper contempt the Judas-hints of the selfish slanderer.—Translated by G. Ollendorff.

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